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Highway & Byway

What is the relation of higher education to success in business life? A careful reader of our recent symposium on "What it is to be Educated" has called attention to the striking agreement upon fundamentals expressed by President Eliot and Mr. Studebaker, in answering that question. Further, one cannot fail to have noticed that it has been the increasing demand for technical training which has given us special institutions of very high grade, like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Purdue. And a discussion at the University of Chicago, last month, brought out a new phase of college policy, significant and far-reaching. Professor A. C. Miller, in presenting the college view of the subject, said, in part:

"The merchants, manufacturers and bankers, men who expect their sons to follow in their footsteps, are sending their sons to college, but the numbers could be greatly increased if the colleges offered a substitute for the four years' course of Greek, Latin, mathematics, and philosophy. College life exacts a costly sacrifice of time and opportunity. Does it compensate him? It is not enough to claim that the college life is better. It should also help to fit him for a business career. It already does this in certain lines. But it should consider the needs of the business as well as the professional career. While making a man, it should make a merchant. The question is: Should not the college do more than it has done thus far to fit boys for a business career? The average man is convinced of this, and it is the average man to whom education must always address its loudest call. To cultivate the habit of observation, the exercise of judgment, is a chief aim of higher education.

"The proposed course in Commerce and Politics is designed to do for the young man in a business career what the premedical courses do for the man who is to become a physician. This demand has been answered by the colleges of the world. The University of Pennsylvania has established the Wharton School; the University of California has taken a step in the same direction, and the University of Chicago, after a most thorough study of the case, has organized the College of Commerce and Politics, which is described as having been established in response to the growing demand for a course which should be such a preparation for a

career in business, administration, or journalism as is given in preparation for law in the departments of arts, literature, and science. Columbia College is just about to organize a commercial course. The Institute of Commerce in Leipsic is a model widely imitated. James Bryce says that opinion is almost unanimous in setting a high value on its special training. Public authorities of all kinds have been at great trouble and expense to provide it. Conservative England, though at first disposed to take a hostile view, is being stirred to a realization of the necessity of the case."

A business view of the subject under discussion was given by Mr. A. C. Bartlett, who maintained that the college and the university are the best preparation for a business life under modern conditions of business. He argued that the merchant, by delegating details of his business, has a more certain command of his time than the professional man, and, according to educational standards, the professional man must be considered narrow unless his work goes beyond the bounds of his chosen profession. He thought that young men in college should be advised to choose between a trade and a profession upon the score of fitness. Comparing earlier conditions with the present, Mr. Bartlett said:

"The country storekeeper was the man who seemed to have the position in life for his son to emulate. He was the man above all others in the neighborhood who gave promise not only of ease and of opulence, but of final retirement from an active life, that first step in a home-made American aristocracy. By way of preparation in a mental way the prospective clerk was given a little extra drill in arithmetic, a few more lessons in penmanship, a trifle more readiness of tongue in reading than was deemed necessary for life on the farm. Beyond the mere rudiments, education could not be utilized by a merchant. The active man of today never retires. The steel wears to the weld. It is not consumed by rust.

"Men have learned that torpid brain and flabby muscles never brought their possessors real pleasure. We have come upon an age in which the jingle of dollars is not quite so musical. Mental cultivation is to be preferred to the mere possession of money. Indulgences are no longer payable in cash, but in conscience

and character. With education has come the realization of the happiest form of life, to combine financial comforts with the ability to serve one's fellow man. It were vain to ascribe to wealth all the follies which its companionship with ignorance produces."



It is quite unlikely now that Uncle Sam will compete with the colleges and universities of the land in the matter of higher education. For many years there has been a project before Congress for the establishment of a great National University at Washington under the patronage and support of the Government. The supporters of the scheme claimed the endorsement of George Washington on the basis of certain provisions of his will (Professor Sparks mentions this will in the "Expansion" article this month), and in and out of Congress insisted upon the inauguration of the movement. Committees were appointed and a large amount of eloquence expended, but no tangible results obtained. Finally the National Educational Association manifested interest enough to create a committee to consider the advisability of establishing such an educational institution. The character of the men composing the committee was a guarantee of a thorough and impartial discussion and consideration of the various important questions involved, and gives special weight and significance to the conclusions reached. The report of the committee was unanimously in opposition to the establishment of the University.

It has been and is, says this body of wise men, "one of the recognized functions of the federal government to encourage and aid, but not to control, the educational instrumentalities of the country." They declare further that, "No one of the bills heretofore brought before Congress to provide for the incorporation of a National University in Washington commends itself as a practical measure," and that "the government is not called upon to maintain a university, in the ordinary sense of that term, at the Capital." It was thought that some plan might be arranged by which students who have taken a baccalaureate degree, or who have had an equivalent training, may take full and systematic advantage of the opportunities for advanced instruction and research which are now or may hereafter be afforded by the government—such plan to include the coöperation with the Smithsonian Institution of the universities willing to accept a share of the responsibility incident thereto; but as for a separate institution in all essential respects similar to our largest uni-

versities, and therefore a rival of them, there was no favorable word.



In an "American year" of study, no more important topic could be considered than that which is presented this month in the article on "Parliamentary Reform in the House of Representatives." Government by Congressional Committees, practiced by us, has often been subjected to severe criticism by authorities on comparative government, as being not only clumsy but as dividing responsibility until responsibility is practically lost. In the course of time, real power in legislation has come to be lodged in the Speaker and his Committee on Rules, to a degree wholly un contemplated by the founders of our constitution and almost unbeknown to the mass of the people. An expert's description of the evolution of the present system is of permanent historical value. By way of reform, the creation of a new committee on "Order of Business" has commended itself to leading members of the House, as it must to the reader of this comprehensive article. If the Congress which assembles this month shall adopt this single reform, a distinct advance may be made toward more "responsible" government.



LORD SALISBURY: "You don't say you sympathize with us, but of course you do."

—The Chicago Record.

No decision rendered by the highest courts in trust litigation has challenged more spirited comment and more interest than that rendered recently by the Illinois Supreme Court—and unanimously—in the Glucose Trust case. The position assumed by the court is one of profound and resolute hostility to trusts of all kinds and forms. It makes any combination whose purpose or effect is the restraint of trade and the more or less complete destruction of competition, illegal in Illinois. The glucose trust is a combination of several independent companies, organized under the laws of New Jersey. One of the companies has its plant in Illinois and had carried on its business under an Illinois charter. A majority of the stockholders approved the contract between the company and the New Jersey corporation for the transfer and sale of the property, good-will, etc., of the former to the latter, but a few stockholders objected to the sale and brought suit. The Supreme Court sustains the minority on every material point. The absorption of so many companies by one it finds to be within the definition of trusts and combines prohibited by the Illinois laws, and the fact that the trust was legal in New Jersey it held to be totally insufficient to warrant it in invading Illinois and operating there in contravention of local law. One of the most

significant passages in the striking opinion is as follows:

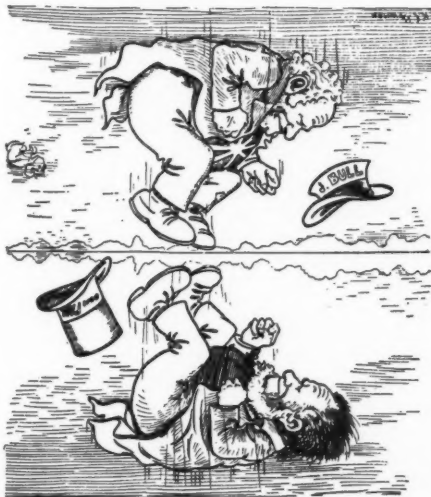
The material consideration in the case of such a combination is, as a general thing, not that prices are raised, but that it rests in the power and discretion of the Trust or corporation taking all the plants of the several corporations to raise prices at any time if it sees fit to do so. It does not relieve the Trust of its objectionable features that it may reduce the price of the articles which it manufactures, because such reduction may be brought about for the express purpose of crushing out some competitor or competitors. * * * It makes no difference whether the combination is effected through the instrumentality of trustees and trust certificates, or whether it is effected by creating a new corporation and conveying to it all the property of the competing corporations. The test is whether the necessary consequence of the combination is the controlling of prices or limiting of production or suppressing of competition in such a way as thereby to create a monopoly. Necessarily when corporations thus situated unite together all their properties in one new organization, and permit the latter to operate their properties, competition will be suppressed, and the new corporation will possess the power to limit production and control prices.

The state may proceed against such combinations, but even objecting stockholders have the right to invoke the law against monopoly. The court annulled the contract of transfer and ordered the Illinois corporation to retain its independence or wind up its affairs and retire from business. It is interesting to record that a short time after this noteworthy decision was rendered a like drastic view was taken in Texas by an appellate court in a case where one gas company had become a member of a combination of several. There was no evidence that prices had been raised; on the contrary, a reduction was claimed. But the court held that the immediate effects were immaterial, and that the state was unwilling to allow the power to control prices to fall into the hands of any private combination. What the anti-trust law aimed to do was to prevent the existence of monopolies, and any corporation joining a combination forfeited its charter under Texas laws. There is a habit in certain newspapers of sneering at Texas as a "trust-smashing" state from which anything may be expected, but the absolute agreement between Texas and Illinois on so fundamental a question will have a sobering effect.



The most gratifying feature of the discussions of the great trust question, which we may expect to figure very prominently in the debates of the congressional session this winter, is the involuntary recognition of its non-partisan character. It has been found impossible to convert the trust issue into a

As it looks from this distance: Poor John Bull.
NEWS FROM THE FRONT.



NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

As seen by the English War Department: Poor Oom Paul. (Invert cartoon.)—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

political football. In each of the great parties, there are men who sweepingly and contemptuously assert that the trust is a mere bugaboo, and that there is no necessity whatever for federal or state legislation for its regulation. There are no trusts, some have said; they are merely large corporations, larger than those which have been the rule, but necessary at the present stage of industrial development. This extreme view is not endorsed by even the thoughtful leaders of either party. Thus General Henderson, the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, has committed himself unequivocally in favor of a Constitutional amendment giving Congress power to control or supervise or restrict all combinations of capital. He has not indicated what measures he would have Congress adopt, but that he believes to be a problem for future consideration. The first thing to do is to obtain the authority to deal with the national problem on a national scale. The present comptroller of the treasury, Mr. Dawes, has also publicly advocated federal remedies against the abuses of combination. In an address to Boston merchants he stated that the danger of monopoly and the artificial raising of prices must be eliminated. The people, he said, had a right to demand the preservation of reasonable competition, and if that be impossible under trusts, there is reason in the alternative demand for their total suppression. As a first step, Mr. Dawes suggested amendments to the interstate commerce law making discrimination between shippers impossible and securing equal rates to all. Governor Shaw, of Iowa, has spoken in a similar vein and opposed monopoly while approving of legitimate combination whose object is economy and superior efficiency. As Democratic leaders have not proposed anything more radical, the trust has virtually ceased to be regarded by the people as a party question. This is obviously a cause for congratulation.

No question is more prominent in public discussion than the relation between the state

and corporations incorporated elsewhere and seeking to do business within its jurisdiction. The policy of our states has been, as a rule, to encourage outside capital and treat "foreign corporations"—to use the legal term, which applies to corporations of foreign countries as well as to those of other states of the Union—hospitably and liberally. Sometimes this hospitality or liberality has resulted in palpable and glaring discrimination against domestic corporations, for restrictions and burdens imposed by law upon the latter would be considerably withdrawn from the former. This practice has obscured a most important principle of corporation law and interstate ethics,—namely,

the principle of "comity." Of late the courts have evinced a decided disposition to reaffirm and enforce it, to rescue it from long neglect. The principle is this,—that a foreign corporation enters a state to transact business therein, not as a matter of right, but as a matter of interstate amity and good-will. The state is not obliged to admit them, and may ex-

clude them entirely. If the state chooses to license them, it may attach any conditions it pleases to the privilege. It may tax them at a higher rate than that levied upon domestic companies. It is under this principle that the Supreme Court of Iowa sustained lately the new law of that state, which taxes insurance corporations organized in foreign countries $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their gross premium receipts, American corporations incorporated in other states $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Iowa corporations only 1 per cent. These provisions were attacked on constitutional grounds, but the court held that, though taxes on persons and property must be uniform, taxes on the privilege to do business need not be equal. This is doubtless an extreme case, but several other cases have lately been decided from the same general point of view. The change in state policy is an incident in the evolution of trusts and a consequence of the flagrant laxity of three or four states toward corporations and combinations;



GEN. SIR REDVERS
BULLER.



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE
WHITE.

TWO BRITISH COMMANDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

states, however, have no power to exclude, arbitrarily tax, or discriminate against corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Should the state, or the local governments which serve as its agents, promote home-ownership by the poor and the classes dependent upon daily or weekly wages for a living? In the United States the acquisition of homes by people of small means is the purpose and task of the coöperative building and loan societies, and legislation has done nothing in the premises beyond the attempt to regulate the management of these societies and protect members from fraud and embezzlement. In England the state has adopted the principle of direct state encouragement of home acquisition. A modest beginning has already been made in the "Small Dwellings Act" passed by the present parliament at the late regular session and recently put into effect. This act is part of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's program of "social legislation," and he secured its adoption against the inclinations of the Tories of the old school.

It is not mandatory or compulsory, but permissive. It authorizes action, but does not enjoin it. It declares that a local or municipal authority for any area (a county, district or municipal council) may advance money to an actual resident in any house valued at £400 or less for the purpose of enabling him to acquire the title and ownership of the house. Not more than four-fifths of the value may be advanced, and in no case may the advance exceed £300. The money must be repaid with interest within a period not exceeding thirty years, and the interest is not to be at a rate higher than one-half of 1 per cent. in excess of that at which the local authority can borrow money from the Public Works Loan-Commissioner in London (which rate is usually less than 3 per cent.). These are the principal provisions of the act; the minor conditions and safeguards need not be specified here. It is doubted by some whether the local authorities will avail themselves of the permission to any considerable extent;

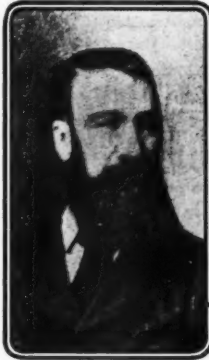
but with the present strong tendency in Great Britain toward socialistic activities, the probability is that the act will not remain a dead letter. There will be competition between the municipalities and the private coöperative building societies, which are numerous and successful. The fundamental reason for the act is the belief that home-ownership conduces to good citizenship and a deeper concern in the welfare of the country and the stability of its institutions.

Thoughtful Americans will study with interest the provisions of the constitution of the Australian federation, which is soon to

come into existence, comparing them with the principles of our own constitution and with those of Great Britain and of Canada. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania have given good majorities for the constitution, and all serious obstacles to union have been removed. In some vital respects the United States is followed as a model; in others Great Britain

is naturally the pattern. The fundamental principle of "responsible government"—that is, a ministry responsible to parliament, not to the Executive—has been adopted. The legislative power is to be vested in a federal parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The executive power will be vested in the hands of a Governor-General appointed by the Queen. Equality of representation will be the federal feature of the upper house. Each original state is to have six senators, though the number may be changed by law, provided equality is preserved. The senators are to be elected by the people, not by the state legislatures. The representatives will be elected on the basis of population, and their number must always be double that of the senators.

Other provisions of the constitution are also important and instructive. Revenue bills must originate in the House, and the Senate cannot amend them. In case of a deadlock between the two houses, the Gov-



GEN. J. P. JOUBERT.



GEN. P. A. CRONJE.

TWO BOER COMMANDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ernor-General may dissolve parliament and order a general election. If the new parliament finds it equally impossible to agree upon the proposed law, a joint sitting of the two houses is to be held and then a majority vote shall be sufficient to adopt or reject it. The ministers are to have seats in parliament, and they may be dismissed by a vote of no-confidence on the part of the House. There is to be a supreme federal court, to decide not only federal questions, but all appeals from the decisions of the state tribunals—a radical innovation from the American point of view. An interstate commerce commission is provided for, with duties similar to those of our commission. The new constitution deserves more elaborate study. The experiment to be inaugurated in Australia, the organization of a new nation, a new federal union, is of historical moment.

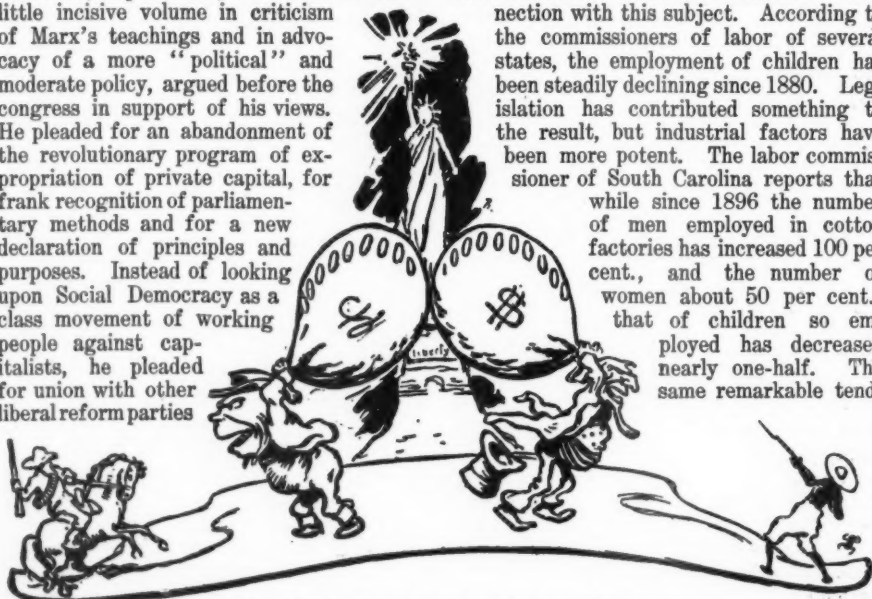


Those who are studying Dr. Ely's exposition of modern socialism, and general readers as well, will be interested to learn that at the recent meeting of the German Socialist congress at Hanover serious differences of opinion, both as to doctrine and policy which were disclosed among the delegates almost threatened a split in the party. Edward Bernstein, a journalist, who had written a little incisive volume in criticism of Marx's teachings and in advocacy of a more "political" and moderate policy, argued before the congress in support of his views. He pleaded for an abandonment of the revolutionary program of expropriation of private capital, for frank recognition of parliamentary methods and for a new declaration of principles and purposes. Instead of looking upon Social Democracy as a class movement of working people against capitalists, he pleaded for union with other liberal reform parties

and for acceptance of smaller reforms and even palliatives, such as shorter hours of labor, legislation to protect women and children, and so on. The older men earnestly opposed these proposals, Herr Bebel, speaking against it for six solid hours. The cleavage was theoretical as well as geographical, North Germany being radical and South Germany moderate. The warm debate resulted in a compromise resolution, which was carried by a vote of 218 to 22. The revolutionary Erfurt program—the Marx creed of expropriation, class war and forcible agencies—was reaffirmed, but important amendments were adopted. The "utility of combination with the *bourgeois* parties for electioneering purposes" was admitted, while the congress decided to adopt a "neutral attitude toward coöperative associations on the ground that they tend to elevate and educate workingmen." This was a virtual triumph for the Bernstein school. The vigorous plank against militarism was readopted despite protest. Social Democrats are certainly becoming more and more moderate and parliamentary—a political rather than a revolutionary party.



Child labor having been discussed lately in the pages of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, it is both pertinent and important to note certain facts recorded in official documents in connection with this subject. According to the commissioners of labor of several states, the employment of children has been steadily declining since 1880. Legislation has contributed something to the result, but industrial factors have been more potent. The labor commissioner of South Carolina reports that while since 1896 the number of men employed in cotton factories has increased 100 per cent., and the number of women about 50 per cent., that of children so employed has decreased nearly one-half. The same remarkable tend-



John Bull and brother Jonathan are here the heroes brave,
Who armed with loaded money bags their headstrong foes enslave.

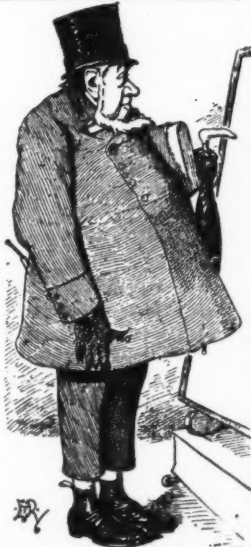
—Jugend (Munich)

ency has been observed in other Southern states, notwithstanding the fact that "labor legislation" is not so habitual in the South as in the North. The *New York Journal of Commerce* gives a table of percentages of child labor in seven states for 1880 and 1890. That table shows that in Connecticut the reduction in child labor for the decade named was from 7.43 per cent. to 2.10; in Massachusetts, from 4.92 to 1.84; in Rhode Island, from 12.06 to less than 7; in Illinois, from 6.17 to 1.83; in Virginia, from 13.11 to 5.71, and in Maryland, from 8.73 to less than 4 per cent. In New York, the decrease has also been very considerable. The explanation offered by the *Journal of Commerce* is that child labor has been growing unprofitable. Tending machinery at the high speed generally required nowadays, demands some strength and a great deal of attention—which cannot be expected from children. The competition for markets being so keen and intense as it is, employers seek highly efficient, rather than cheap, labor. There are those who predict that, as one effect of industrial concentration and large-scale operations, both child and female labor will be increasingly discarded in favor of adult male labor.

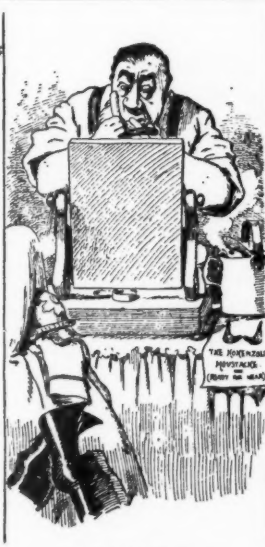


So large a proportion of the population is affected directly by the rural free mail deliv-

ery that the progress of the movement is being watched with something of a proprietary interest by many people besides the postal authorities at Washington. According to the report of the First Assistant Postmaster General much has already resulted from experiment. Mr. Heath says that on November 1 rural free delivery was in successful operation over 383 services throughout forty states and one territory; and that between July 1 and November 1 it had extended to nearly 80,000 persons, at an annual cost of 84 cents per capita. This may seem an excessive cost, but is moderate compared with \$2.80 which it costs to perform the same service in small towns of about 5,000 inhabitants. But one of the chief advantages of this free delivery system is that it is a great time saver for the farmer, who is not now compelled to quit work and drive five or ten miles to town over rough roads for his scanty but highly prized mail. Then, the service is generally a paying investment for Uncle Sam, who, while he wears a paternal aspect, is not in the habit ordinarily of giving or doing something for nothing. As an illustration of this it is stated that a service of nine months in a certain section in Pennsylvania not only paid for itself, but, after delivering 155,805 pieces of mail matter at the farm houses, yielded a balance of nearly six hundred dollars.



The Raw Material.



The Painful Process.



The Finished Article.

—Punch (London).

Hoch! Hoch! Hoch! Or (Dutch) words to that effect.

HOW TO MAKE A WAR LORD OUT OF UNPROMISING MATERIAL.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night of December 14, 1799, George Washington uttered his last words, "Tis well," and died. The circumstances of his death, in the light of modern medical science, are distressing. He had been riding about his farm two days before, exposing himself to a storm of hail, snow and rain, severe weather for a man of sixty-eight years. Instead of changing his wet garments for warm and comfortable ones

cited his coöperation in the work of making a "photographic survey" of Great Britain. A beginning has already been made in the county of Oxford, where a well considered plan has been issued for the guidance of the volunteer collaborators. Prints must be at least $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, though $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ is preferred. Only permanent printing processes, such as platinum or carbon, are accepted. The facts are to be sought rather than artistic effect, and some arrangement must be made to supply a scale in all illustrations; a three-foot walking stick is recommended. The principal classes of views to which the Oxonian photographers are directed to aim their lenses are as follows:



MT. VERNON, WHERE WASHINGTON DIED.

he retained them, and when he complained of a sore throat a little later he refused to take any remedies for his annoying ailment. On the night of December 13 he began to suffer very much, and there seemed to be unnecessary delay in summoning the physician, Dr. James Craik, who, when he arrived, administered calomel and bled the patient until not less than a quart of blood was taken from him. Toward night of the 14th Washington grew worse, and foreseeing the end said: "Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go." Before the hour of midnight he had passed away. It is proposed that the centennial of Washington's death be appropriately observed throughout the land. Services of a commemorative character will be held at Mount Vernon where the body of Washington has lain in the family vault for a century. As this is American year for Chautauquans, it is particularly fitting that the circles recognize this anniversary of the death of him whom John Marshall characterized as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."



The man with a camera is being turned to some practical account, at least in England, where the archæological societies have soli-

A. *Pre-Historic, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon remains*, e.g., camps, dykes, tumuli, megalithic monuments, villas, cemeteries, etc. B. *Ecclesiastical Architecture*, e.g., churches and abbeys, with their precincts, which should be represented in general views, exterior and interior. Separate photographs should be obtained for their more important details and contents, such as capitals, moldings, window tracery, sepulchers, monuments, wall painting, stained glass, iron and woodwork, fonts, and furniture. C. *Domestic Architecture*, e.g., castles, manor houses, parsonages, old tithe barns, cottages, etc., both in general view and detail. D. *Village Scenes*, illustrating the homes of the present generation. Under this head may be included wells, as well as pounds, stocks, etc. E. *Ethnological subjects*, such as dress, occupation, amusements, local customs and celebrations, e.g., mumming, May-day feasts, morris-dancing, etc., also such customs and implements as are in a state of transition, owing to the introduction of machinery, e.g., the use of the flail, plow, churn, etc.

It is the intention of the promoters of this survey to have copies of the collected prints preserved in several museums and libraries in the county. It has been suggested that the British Museum might serve as the repository for negatives and prints from the several counties. The interest and value of such a pictorial testimony would be almost incalculable to the student of British history and social institutions. There is no reason why the American amateur photographer should continue to press the button at random while his British fellow-craftsman is being so admirably utilized. There is not a New England town, Illinois county, or Louisiana parish which would not yield results of unique interest and permanent value if photographed with the same intelligence that is being applied in the English shire. Dwellings, barns, churches, town halls, court houses, jails, bridges, natural scenery, cattle-shows, street fairs, town-

meetings, harvest scenes, summer and winter occupations and sports in town and country, — these are but suggestions of the richness of the field. We have the subjects; we have the photographers; why should not some Chautauqua circle be the first in America to undertake such a work? "A Photographic Survey of Chautauqua County, New York," next summer is quite within the range of possibilities.



The autumn has witnessed a material advance in the use of automobile carriages, especially in America. The highly capitalized corporations, which were floated in the spring and summer, are now turning out vehicles of many types, from trucks, delivery wagons and cabs to the smartest runabouts, surreys and victorias. In September the Mid-European Motor Car Club held an international exhibition at Berlin, in which one hundred and one firms were represented, chiefly German. Among the novelties shown were an electric freight wagon with a capacity of ten tons, and a carriage in which two motors, electric and gasoline, were ingeniously fitted to work together or independently. The number of automobile carriages in Europe is now computed at 7,000, of which 5,600 are owned in France. At the rate at which American factories are now turning them out, this country will soon rank near the head of the list. In New York City the Automobile Club of America has been organized with about one hundred members. On November 4 its first annual parade took place. Thirty-five vehicles were in line, and the parade was accomplished without a breakdown or collision of any sort. Not a single horse enjoyed the *fin-de-siècle* sport of towing a disabled "horseless" vehicle meekly back to the repair stable. The success of the automobile as a substitute for equine traction in our northern cities depends very much upon the experience of the next three months. Snow, slush and mud are the most serious obstacles it has to encounter.



One of the unique books of the season, entitled "Tramping with Tramps," owes its novelty not so much to the quality of the

material it contains, although that is of the sort not usually found in sociological books, but rather to the personality of its author. He calls himself "Josiah Flynt," and quite a number of reviewers, all unsuspecting, have referred to him as "Mr. Flynt." The fact is "Josiah Flynt" is none other than Josiah Frank Willard, a son of the late Rev. Oliver A. Willard, a grandson of Josiah Flint Willard and the late Rev. Henry Bannister, D. D., and last, but not least, a nephew of the late Frances E. Willard. "Josiah Flynt" was born in 1869. The first fifteen years of his life were spent in the charming city of Evanston, Ill., the home of the Willards and Bannisters, but the last fifteen years have been given up to a species of world-wide vagabondage that is difficult to parallel, unless it be with the Romany experiences of George Barrow. When Josiah



AMERICAN VICTORIA.

Built by the Riker Electric Vehicle Co., for a Customer in Paris.
Cost \$3,500.

was nine years old, his father, who had retired from the Methodist ministry and was publishing the *Chicago Post*, died suddenly in the Palmer House, and his mother, Mary Bannister Willard, and his aunt, Frances E. Willard, brave souls that they were, undertook to run the paper themselves, but with indifferent success.

Willard was a student in the Academy of Northwestern University for a year or two in the early eighties, and while he was a diminutive fellow as to his physical size, he easily held his own with the older lads when it came to wrestling with things intellectual. But

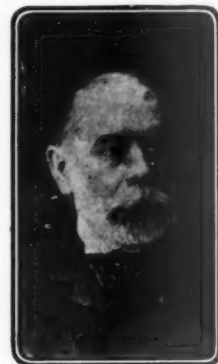
he lacked poise and self-control. Success made his head swim, while failure plunged him into the depths of despondency, and it was not a surprise, therefore, to those who knew him, that he finally broke away from his domestic moorings and became a wanderer on the face of the earth. His literary performances—and they have been quite numerous and interesting—are creditable to his ancestry, but this cannot be said of his nomadic exploits, of which his book is only a partial record. The statement that he has “tramped with tramps abroad as well as at home, and is familiar with the ‘moocher’ of England, the ‘gorioun’ of Russia, and the ‘chaussée-grabentapezirer’ of Germany, as well as with the ‘hobo’ of America, with whom he has traveled, begged and even been sent to jail for vagrancy at odd times for ten years past,” will be taken by the disciples of Lombroso and Max Nordau as an unmistakable sign of degeneration in view of his honored ancestry. It may be, however, that the instinct for itinerating finds its legitimate hereditary outlet in him, his father and his maternal grandfather having been Methodist ministers, although the career of the latter was confined almost wholly to teaching in conference seminaries and in Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston.

“Josiah Flynt’s” book naturally brings to mind Walter A. Wyckoff’s “The Workers,” and the suggestion is made that the title of Flynt’s book might appropriately be changed to “The Shirkers,” for while they are both quaint and curious volumes of tramp lore, Wyckoff became a tramp through striving to become a worker, and when his design was accomplished he returned to his former honorable sphere of activity, while Willard became a tramp because tramp life was congenial to him and a relapse to it would be easy, and probably on his part, preferable.

The retirement of Mr. E. Lawrence Godkin from the editorship of the New York *Evening Post*, by reason of failing health, removes from public life the last of a group of editors of exceptional ability and distinguished personality. Henry J. Raymond of the *Times*, the elder Bennett of the *Herald*, Greeley of the *Tribune*, Dana of the *Sun*, are figures of a great past, and Mr. Godkin, though standing apart from them in birth, training, and accomplishment, has fairly earned a place among them. Born and educated in the north of Ireland, he served a London newspaper as its correspondent in the Crimea and

later in the United States. Here he made a beginning at the profession of law, which he studied in the office of David Dudley Field, but soon returned to journalism, eventually founding in 1865 *The Nation*. This journal, following London models, gave to this country its first successful weekly review of Politics, Letters and Art. For two decades it was alone in this field, and it drew to itself the best intellect and taste of the time as contributors and readers.

After the death of William Cullen Bryant of the *Evening Post*, Mr. Godkin became editor of that daily, which in his hands became a most unsparing critic of men and policies. Among the shining marks of Mr. Godkin’s shafts were Mr. Blaine, “The New Tammany,” “Protectionism,” “Yellow Journalism,” “Bimetallism,”



E. LAWRENCE GODKIN.

“Bossism,” and “Imperialism.” Of free trade, civil service reform and “sound money,” the *Post* has been the most uncompromising advocate. Originally Republican, Mr. Godkin’s habit of criticism became so confirmed that in recent campaigns the *Post* has rarely found it possible to discover any candidates to whom it could give unreserved support.



The reversal of Justice North’s (of the High Court of Justice) decision in the curious and famous case of the London *Times* versus John Lane, the publisher, will not have surprised those who have given the question involved serious thought. The question was this,—To whom do uncopyrighted orations of public addresses belong? Mr. Lane had published Lord Rosebery’s addresses, in which were included some his lordship had personally supplied for the volume. But these addresses had been published in the *Times*, which journal had purchased them from a reporter who had copyrighted them. The *Times* claimed that Lord Rosebery’s failure to secure a copyright on his speeches had deprived him of any property right in them, while the reporter who had taken them down was entitled to copyright on the “literary form” in which he reported the speeches.

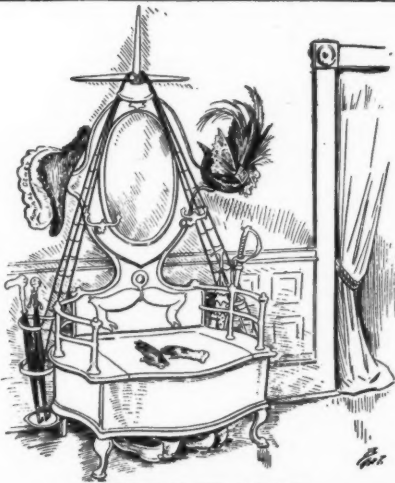
As assignee of the reporter's rights the *Times* sought to enjoin the circulation of the volume. Justice North agreed with the contention of the *Times* and issued an injunction. Many approved the ruling, while some criticized it as absurd, on the ground that the reporter did not give the addresses any literary form of his own, but had copied Lord Rosebery's form, and that a hundred careful and skilled reporters might take down a speech and agree in their versions to the smallest particular. This is exactly the reason adduced by the Court of Appeals for reversing Justice North. It says that a reporter can have no copyright on speeches when he gives not merely the ideas, but also the form, of the orator. The *Times* is not satisfied, and is prepared to carry the *cause célèbre* to the House of Lords, the ultimate court of appeals in Great Britain in civil cases.

Church mission boards have only to say nowadays that the money needed is for expansive work in our new political possessions to get in response almost any sum they name. Thus does system in Christian giving succumb to politics and something new. Congregational churches have been giving of late for school purposes in Porto Rico. At the beginning of November the American Missionary Association had in San Juan and Utuado two representatives each, who announced that schools were about to be opened in

houses which they in part occupied, and that they were ready to receive pupils. The result was 11,000 applications inside of two weeks, to be admitted to two schools that will accommodate, together, about 400. A superintendent and eight trained teachers are in charge. A course of study aimed to fit persons for teachers has been mapped out for these schools, but it cannot be closely adhered to, and yet have pupils. By and by it may be a normal grammar course. To start with, it is part secondary and part primary.

Presbyterian workers in the Philippines report a marked change in the disposition of military authorities there. For a time the Roman Church seemed to be having everything its own way, with the American Government as protector. But this state of things has been remedied, and the Presbyterian Foreign Board has just sent to Manila additional workers, its aim being to be ready at hand when hostilities cease. Experience in Korea has shown that the moment troubles end, the opportunity comes, and the agency that is on hand earliest reaps the advantage of time and position. Funds are to be had in any amount, and the Foreign Board is sending missionaries there now, telling them to spend the time till General Otis gets through his work, acquiring Tagalo or any other dialect spoken by a considerable number of the people. This Board sent out this autumn the largest number of new missionaries ever despatched in one year, but it is also seeking new men and women to send, medical missionaries being in demand and hard to find. The pay is \$700 a year.

Roman Catholic prelates in large numbers are preparing to make their pilgrimages to Rome. A Jubilee Year begins on Christmas Eve coming, to terminate on the succeeding Christmas Eve. Such a Jubilee has been held at the end of each century for a long time. It is the custom to have, as a ceremony of the opening, a procession into St. Peter's by the main door, in which the place of honor is accorded to representatives of the country that has made the greatest Church progress during the century then ending. This honor falls to America when the "8" gives place to the "9." Hence the pilgrimage of prelates to Rome to be present on this occasion. Others are to go during the year, a very large party leaving immediately after Easter next spring.



A BONNET ON THE HAT-RACK.

It is reported that Admiral Dewey has acquired the last piece of furniture for the new house.

—The Minneapolis Journal.



MADONNA AND CHILD.

From the painting by Elliott Dangerfield.

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TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

[Note.—In the daily deluge of books and articles the average reader is hopelessly overwhelmed. Complete lists of references to current magazines and recent volumes are of value only to specialists. The busy person who wishes to be reasonably conversant with the leading questions of the day has no time for wide reading, and is too likely to be discouraged by an exhaustive "bibliography." THE CHAUTAUQUAN will seek to serve its subscribers by calling attention each month to a list of representative books, and typical articles which deal with the different phases of some one topic of current interest.]

III.—TRUSTS.

"Treatise on the Law of Monopolies and Industrial Trusts." By C. F. Beach. (St. Louis Central Law Journal Co., 1898; \$5.50.) Introduction contains interesting account of monopolies in ancient and mediæval times, especially in England. A valuable legal treatise, but in the main too technical for the general reader.

"Anti-Monopoly Legislation in the United States." By J. D. Forrest. (*American Journal of Sociology*, January, 1896.) Development of anti-trust sentiment as expressed in constitutions, statutes and decisions from colonial times to date.

"Trusts, or Industrial Combinations and Conditions in the United States." By Ernst von Halle. (New York, Macmillan, 1895; \$1.25.) Careful study of the history and methods of trusts in the United States and of attempts to control them; their connection with the tariff and politics. Remedies: repeal of unwise legislation, civil service reform, publicity. Appendix contains a very full bibliography and valuable illustrative documents.

"Trusts, Pools, and Corners." By J. S. Jeans. (London, Methuen, 1894; .65.) An account of trusts in England both in mediæval and modern times. Special account of leading trusts in England and America.

"Wealth Against Commonwealth." By H. D. Lloyd. (New York, Harper, 1894; \$2.50.) A brilliant and forceful indictment of the trust; largely devoted to showing up the Standard Oil Co.; eight-page list of articles controlled by trusts; generally regarded as one-sided.

"Encyclopedia of Social Reform." By W. D. Bliss. (Articles: "Trusts," "Monopolies," "Standard Oil Monopoly," "Plutocracy.") Gives opposing views and contains a great deal of information about the nature, advantages and disadvantages, number and power of trusts in the United States.

"Report of Chicago Conference on Trusts"; edited by R. M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago. (Chica-

go Civic Federation, 1899; \$1.00.) Discusses the trust from many points of view. Mr. Bryan's speech advocating control by joint action of the national and state legislatures. Mr. Cochran's speech advocating legislation in favor of publicity of accounts and prevention of discrimination in rates. Papers of Professors Brooks, Adams, Jenks and Clark, practically agreeing with Cochran. Other speeches favoring drastic repressive legislation.

"Trusts: the Rush to Industrial Monopoly." By Byron W. Holt. (*Review of Reviews*, New York, June, 1899.) Estimates that there were on May 20, 1899, five hundred trusts in the United States and five hundred other agreements having the effect of trusts. List of trusts with a capital of over ten million dollars. Describes the methods of the "promoters" of trusts. Believes that trusts have not lowered prices. Account of some famous trusts. (See also Halle, Lloyd, Baker.)

"Growth of Monopoly in British Industry." By H. W. Macrosty. (*Contemporary Review*, March, 1899.) Showing that the United States has no monopoly on the trust, and that employees may be taken into the trust.

"Organization of Industry." By F. B. Thurber. (*Arena*, September, 1899.) Very favorable to the trusts. Owing to trusts prices have declined, wages increased and general prosperity advanced. Small investors must beware of the trust promoter. Competition continually reasserts itself to protect the consumer. Centralization of industry rapidly progressing in European countries. Centralization and the inventive genius of our people promise well for our foreign trade.

"Railways and Industrial Combinations." By H. T. Newcomb. (*Gunton's Magazine*, November, 1899.) Shows the strong incentives to discrimination in rates in the case of competing roads and recommends that restrictions against pooling be removed. (See also Halle and Lloyd; Bliss, Baker.)

"Trusts." By E. A. Smith. (CHAUTAUQUAN, July, 1899.) History of trusts in the United States. Advantages and disadvantages of trusts. New Jersey the home of the trust. Remedies: uniform legislation, amendment of tariff laws, publicity. (See also Halle, Bliss, Sayers.)

"Must the Trust be a Presidential Issue?" By Henry Macfarland. (*Review of Reviews*, New York, September, 1899.) Advises the Republicans to forestall the trust issue by proposing an amendment to the Constitution. (See also Halle, Lloyd, Bliss.)

"Persistence of Competition." By F. H. Giddings. (*Political Science Quarterly*, March, 1887.) Forceful presentation of facts and arguments which go to prove that competition cannot be suppressed and will always act as a check on trusts.

"Capitalistic Monopolies and Their Relation to the State." By J. W. Jenks. (*Political Science Quarterly*, September, 1894.) Conservative discussion of the wastes of competition, prices as affected by the trusts, possibility of state control to prevent discriminations, etc. (See also Flower.)

"Modern Industrial Combinations." By Roswell P. Flower and Chauncey M. Depew. (*Munsey*, July, 1899.) Flower explains in a simple way how it is possible for trusts to increase consumption, decrease prices, increase and steady wages and promote prosperity generally; also that competition is always active, or potentially active. Depew adds that the trust is now on trial and will thrive or perish according as it serves the people well or ill. (See also Halle, Chicago Conference Report, Holt, Bryce, Willoughby, Flint.)

New York Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly appointed to investigate trusts. Report. (Albany, State Printer, 1897.) Deals mainly with the trusts in sugar, soda, tobacco, wall-paper, coal and rubber. Valuable but not conclusive evidence as to the relation of trusts to the following: increase of production and consumption, prices, wages, displacement of labor, mysterious and wonderful methods of trust bookkeeping. (See also Holt, Jenks, Willoughby.)

"Concentration of Industry in the United

States." By W. F. Willoughby. (*Yale Review*, May, 1898.) Shows steady process of concentration and argues that such concentration increases wages, steadies employment, and improves the environment of the working classes. (See also Halle, Holt, Jenks.)

"The Trust and the Workingman." By Lloyd Bryce. (*North American Review*, June, 1897.) Shows the great increase of wages as compared with prices, and maintains that the trust helps to keep wages high as compared with prices and to prevent labor troubles.

"Industrial Organization." By C. R. Flint. (*Cassier's Magazine*, September, 1899.) A fair discussion by a successful trust organizer of the methods, benefits and dangers of trusts. Maintains that the balance of trade so much in favor of the United States in recent years has been made possible by the centralization of capital. (See also Thurber, Flower.)

"Monopolies and the People." By C. W. Baker. (New York, Putnam, 1890; \$1.00.) ("Questions of the Day.") A fair-minded discussion of the nature of monopolies and trusts, their advantages and disadvantages, with conclusion in favor of government control as being a just and practical remedy. List of trusts in 1890. (See also Halle, Chicago Conference, Smith.)

"Legislation in Restraint of Trade." By C. F. Beach, Jr. (*American Journal of Sociology*, May, 1896.) Judicial decisions as to statutes relating to monopolies and trusts in England and America; futility of such as are not in line with sound public policy.

"Control of Trusts." By J. D. Forrest. (*American Journal of Sociology*, September, 1899.) Reasons for the inefficiency of anti-trust legislation; economic advantage of trusts. Remedies: graduated income tax, publicity.

"Anti-Trust Legislation." By J. D. Sayers. (*North American Review*, August, 1899.) Defends the recently passed anti-trust law of Texas. The trust a public enemy and to be treated as such. Believes that the tariff and the gold standard are mainly responsible for the present prevalence of trusts. (See also Halle, Chicago Conference, Smith.)



PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BY HENRY H. SMITH.
(Ex-Journal Clerk of the House.)

The House of Representatives of the next (Fifty-sixth) Congress will organize on December 4 with a Republican majority of thirteen. In the preceding House there was a Republican majority of fifty-six, and in its predecessor, of one hundred and thirty-three. In the Fifty-first Congress it organized with a majority of eight.

Prior to the commencement of the last Congress there was a very general demand on the part of a large number of Republican members for changes in certain rules of the House, the effect of which, if adopted, would curtail the power of the Speaker, which, under the administrations of Speakers Reed and Crisp during the last decade—but more particularly under that of Mr. Reed—had practically enabled those officials to almost completely control primarily the legislation and action of the House, and secondarily that of Congress itself. When Mr. Henderson of Iowa—who may properly be designated as the "Speaker-elect" of the House—on the first day of the session, following the precedents, submitted a resolution adopting until further notice the rules of the last House, an effort was made by his colleague (Mr. Hepburn) to submit an amendment limiting the duration of that code to thirty days. Mr. Henderson refused to admit the amendment and demanded the previous question, stating that the probability was that the rules would be reported within the time designated by Mr. Hepburn. In response to questions, Mr. Henderson further stated that he "had no doubt the Committee on Rules would report long before the thirty days expire," and that "the House will have the fullest opportunity to offer amendments to the rules that will be presented." But for that statement it is more than probable that the previous question would have been refused and Mr. Hepburn's amendment adopted, the vote on division being a tie—yeas 158, nays 158. The Committee on

Rules did not report during that Congress either a code of rules or an amendment thereto, but that was not the fault of Colonel Henderson, who, at the second session (December 14, 1898), stated that he personally wanted a code of rules reported at the previous session; that such was his advice and desire, and that he personally urged that such action be taken. He further stated that neither of the Democratic mem-

bers of the committee made a motion that such report be made. This of course relieved Colonel Henderson of all responsibility for the failure to report a code of rules, either with or without amendment, there being no possible way of securing either a new code, or amendments to the old, without a report from the Committee on Rules.

PAST REVISIONS OF RULES.

The House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress convened on December 2, 1895. It adopted the code of rules of the House of the Fifty-first Congress (1890) with but two amendments of importance; one giving special precedence to reports from the Committee on Rules—an inheritance from the Crisp régime—and another relating to calls of the House, on which members might be recorded on the pending question as they came—or were brought—in, and otherwise regulating the decision of the question.

It is proper to say at this point that from the foundation of the government on March 4, 1789, until the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress (1880), there had been but one thorough and complete revision of the rules of the House of Representatives. A partial revision had been made in the Thirty-sixth Congress (1860), the value of which is best shown by the statement that it left several long obsolete rules intact and adopted the following rule: "These rules shall be the rules of the House of Representatives of the present and succeeding Con-



DAVID B. HENDERSON,
"Speaker-elect."

gresses unless otherwise ordered." The House of Representatives of that Congress, after a long and bitter contest, succeeded, on February 1, 1860, in organizing by the election of William Pennington of New Jersey as Speaker, that gentleman receiving 117 votes, the exact number necessary to a choice. A select Committee on Rules, of which the Speaker was for the second time made a member, was created, and on March 5, 1860, Mr. Washburn of Maine reported a considerable number of amendments to the old or existing code, which was the accretion of nearly a century of Federal, Democratic, Whig and Republican control.

No party had a majority in the House, and it was impossible to make the rules a party matter, as the independent vote held the balance of power. As a result, only unobjectionable amendments, involving no radical changes from the old code, were adopted. Mr. Washburn stated in his opening remarks that "nearly all the business transacted by the House is done through the good nature of members, outside the rules of the House, by unanimous consent. We are in the habit of giving consent so often in the transaction of business outside the rules that very little is done under them." It is a remarkable fact that that revision accomplished no more in that regard than did the "revisions" in the Forty-sixth and Fifty-first Congresses, and that outside of the general appropriation bills, four-fifths of the business transacted by the House is still done outside of the rules. This clearly shows that most of the "revisions" made in the past have been along political rather than parliamentary lines.

There was no Committee on Rules in the previous (Thirty-fifth) House until June 14, 1858, when—in the closing hours of the session,—a select Committee on Rules, "consisting of the Speaker and four members to be named by him," was created, whose duty it was "to digest and revise the rules of order, and suggest alterations and amendments and report the same for the action of the House at an early day in the next session." That committee, of which Representative Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania is the only survivor, on December 20, 1858, made a report recommending the adoption of a few unimportant amendments, which report was recommitteed and not considered. From March 19, 1860 (Thirty-sixth), until March 2, 1880 (Forty-sixth Congress), there were additions to the rules creating new standing committees and a few unimportant amend-

ments crystallizing into rules the rulings of Speakers Colfax and Blaine, but no codification or revision. The rulings of Speaker Blaine, which not only permitted but encouraged "filibustering," were faithfully followed by Speaker Randall, who owed his election to the successful "filibuster" he led—under Mr. Blaine's advice and rulings—in the Forty-third Congress against the so-called "force bill."

The rules and parliamentary methods and practice in the House of Representatives at the commencement of the Forty-sixth Congress had become intolerable under the "repressive" rule and rulings of Speaker Randall, who believed that it was his mission and duty as Speaker to obstruct rather than facilitate legislation, in order to "retrench expenditures," without regard to the rapid growth, development and expansion of the country, which necessarily increased expenditures. The situation—bad enough before—was aggravated by the adoption of the "Holman amendment," which for the first time in the history of either house of Congress authorized "riders" incorporating general legislation on the annual appropriation bills, thus—in the language of Mr. Kasson of Iowa—"stripping all other committees of their rightful powers and jurisdiction and conferring it on the majority members of the Committee on Appropriations and their 'conferees,' of whom the Speaker never lost sight or control." If ever a more vicious and indefensible rule than this "Holman amendment"—considered from the standpoint of sound principles and methods of legislation—was ever even proposed in either house of Congress since the foundation of the government, it has escaped my observation. It was rejected by over a two-thirds vote under the lead of Speaker Carlisle in the Forty-ninth Congress (1886), and was "resurrected" in the Fifty-second Congress under Speaker Crisp, who made its author chairman of the Committee on Appropriations as a personal and political necessity.

ONE THOROUGH REVISION.

The Forty-sixth Congress was convened in extra session on March 18, 1879, on account of the failure of the army and legislative and appropriation bills caused by the "riders" thereon, which bills President Hayes vetoed. The demand for parliamentary reform became too great for Speaker Randall to resist, and on June 19th a resolution was reported from the Committee on Rules authorizing that committee to sit during the then coming recess

for the purpose of "revising, codifying and simplifying the rules of the House," which duty was performed and its report made December 19, 1879. That committee was the most notable Committee on Rules in the history of the House. Its chairman was Speaker Randall, the "political residuary legatee" of Samuel J. Tilden, and then followed Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia—Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy—with twenty-six years' service in the House; Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky—subsequently United States Senator for two terms; James A. Garfield of Ohio—who, one year later, while Senator-elect, was nominated and elected President of the United States; and William P. Frye of Maine—now President *pro tempore* of the Senate—who has since served three full terms in the Senate and properly has a life tenure in that body. The five members of that committee had an aggregate service in the House during thirty-nine Congresses—seventy-eight years. Each member was prominent, not only as a parliamentary but also as a legislative or political leader—a rare combination—and yet the rules reported were very far from being an ideal or perfect code. The committee made the grave mistake at the very outset of agreeing that the report should be unanimous, and as many substantial reforms proposed failed to meet this requirement, they were omitted by reason of a single objection—usually made by Speaker Randall—for reasons already stated, and the further reason that he desired to increase in every possible way the then enormous power of the Speaker, who, he insisted, had ceased to be merely an administrative or executive officer or "moderator," but had become *ex officio* the leader of his party in the House. As showing the thoroughness and value of that codification and revision it is only necessary to say that the great bulk of that code has stood unchanged since that Congress, and although many reforms have been incorporated in the rules adopted by the respective Houses since 1880—some of which were then proposed and ruled out by Speaker Randall's single objection—the code of rules of the last House needs but few amendments to enable the Republican party to enact all the legislation it stands pledged to do, or that the best interests of the country may demand or require.

NEEDED REFORMS.

Having been journal clerk and also clerk of the Committee on Rules of the House of

Representatives for sixteen years prior to Speaker Crisp's election, during which period I codified the rules in the Forty-sixth Congress, and suggested and drew the more important amendments made in the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Congresses, and therefore am "qualified," I quite willingly submit, as requested, the following suggestions of "Parliamentary Reform in the House of Representatives." One of the reforms was foreshadowed in my article on "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," in the November number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN for 1896.

In the three concluding paragraphs of that article I said:

"The House of Representatives has grown to be an unwieldy body of 356 members, which the next census will doubtless increase. Shall the next—and future—Congress be governed by the Speaker or by its committees, to which the House has committed or subdivided its jurisdiction? Shall the Committee on Rules—which practically is the Speaker—control and direct the order of business, or shall there be a larger "Committee on Rules and Order of Business" representing, say, the thirteen important committees of the House—and thereby every section of the country—to decide the order of business? That is the great problem which confronts the next House of Representatives, which will doubtless meet in extra session in March or April next to provide revenue for the support of the government without resorting to the sale of bonds."

THE ALL-POWERFUL COMMITTEE ON RULES.

On December 14, 1795 (1st Session Fourth Congress), the House of Representatives created the "Committee on Revision and Unfinished Business," the fourth standing committee of the House, the other three being Elections, Claims, and Commerce and Manufactures.

This committee was considered an important one, as it took the place of a joint committee of the two houses in the three preceding Congresses, with similar powers and duties as to revision of, and selecting subjects for, legislation, and three able and prominent members of the House constituted it, viz.: Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, Benjamin Goodhue of Massachusetts, and John W. Kittera of Pennsylvania.

That committee continued in existence until July 25, 1868 (2nd Session Fortieth Congress), when by reason of the creation of forty-four standing and thirteen select committees (among the latter being Rules) and the frequent adoption of "special orders," it was abolished, and in its place the Committee on the Revision of the Laws created. During the past twenty years a system of "Special Orders" has grown up which supersede the daily order of business estab-

lished by the standing rules. Some of these have been made by unanimous consent, others by suspension of the rules and the remainder—fully nine-tenths—by resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.

The result of this practice is that the Committee on Rules, composed of five members—of which the Speaker is chairman and practically the committee—has become, as stated, all-powerful or omnipotent in respect to selecting, directing and controlling legislation. That committee may give, or refuse, consideration to an important bill or amendment which would receive a four-fifths vote of the House, if a vote thereon could be reached; and yet if three members of this committee, a majority, shall vote against such proposed special order neither such bill nor amendment can be considered.

The logical effect of this is to increase, first, the power of the Senate, which in self-defense loads down the general appropriation bills, which *must* go through, with general legislation which it has previously incorporated in separate bills and passed, but which a majority of the House Committee on Rules—i.e., the Speaker—refuse consideration, and secondly, by increasing the power of the House conferees on general appropriation bills.

To meet the evil complained of in this regard it has been proposed by a distinguished member of the House (Mr. Hepburn of Iowa) that the Committee on Rules shall be largely increased: be elected by the House, and composed exclusively of members of the majority party controlling the House. The present system is bad enough, but this action if taken would make it more obnoxious than the existing practice. Every parliamentary or legislative body has its committee on rules whose functions and duties are to consider all propositions touching its rules or joint rules. It is supposed to be composed of leading members of long service and skilled in parliamentary law and practice.

It was a favorite axiom of a distinguished Speaker of the British House of Commons that "rules of proceeding operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances a shelter and protection to the minority against the attempts of power." One of England's most distinguished writers on parliamentary law and practice most quoted by Jefferson and Cushing (Hatsell) added to this axiom a few words which stand out like a beacon-light to guide the legislator through the fogs and breakers which encompass and

threaten parliamentary and legislative mariners. "Whether," said Mr. Hatsell, "these forms be in all cases the most rational or not is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the speaker or the captiousness of members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body."

During the Fiftieth Congress (1888), under Speaker Carlisle's rulings, "filibustering" reached its perihelion of parliamentary idiocy. The *New York Times* described the situation as "filibustering run mad," and declared that "a single member on the floor might play the rôle of 'Czar' as successfully as the Speaker." The climax was reached when General Weaver of Iowa, unassisted, "held up" the House of Representatives for three days and compelled Speaker Carlisle to acquiesce in his demand. The country became disgusted after that "object lesson," and the Democratic majority of fifteen in the House was followed in the next by a Republican majority of eight. Speaker Reed assumed the chair at a propitious time, and the House and country were ready for the most radical changes in the rules and practice of the House.

THE QUORUM-COUNTING RULE.

The history of the important reforms made in the rules and practice of the House of Representatives of that Congress (1890) is too recent and therefore well-known to require more than a passing reference. Suffice it to say that but few changes from the old code were made, and the adoption of the "quorum-counting rule," the rule forbidding the Speaker to entertain a dilatory motion, and the rule making one hundred members a quorum in Committees of the Whole, was the death-blow to "filibustering" in the national House of Representatives.

Immediately after the organization of the House of the Fifty-first Congress, Speaker Reed directed the writer, then journal clerk, to prepare a code of rules "that would enable the majority of the House of Representatives to transact business without let or hindrance." That instruction was obeyed, and on January 3, 1890, six proof copies of a revised code were placed in the Speaker's hands by me. One of the reforms incorporated was the celebrated "quorum-counting rule," which subsequently became the very key-

stone of the arch of parliamentary reform. Speaker Reed had decided, however, to sail for a time on the practically unknown and uncharted sea of "common parliamentary law," and this code was not submitted to the committee or even to his Republican colleagues on the Committee on Rules—Messrs. McKinley and Cannon—until the close of January, 1890. On January 29, like a thunderbolt from a clear June sky, came the personal count by Speaker Reed of members present and refusing to vote on the contested election case of *Smith vs. Jackson*. It did not matter to the Speaker that he had no authority or warrant, constitutional, legal or parliamentary, to take that action, but realizing that a great crisis had been reached, he boldly cut the Gordian knot of dilatory and obstructive motions which a century of precedents had "sanctified," and held that members present and refusing to vote could be counted for the purpose of securing the constitutional quorum necessary to transact business.

The fierce denunciation of that "arbitrary, corrupt and revolutionary action," according to Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, was followed by an equally bitter denunciation of the code of rules adopted on February 14, 1890, in which appeared the "quorum-counting rule," as well as one prohibiting the Speaker from entertaining a dilatory motion, and yet one of the three amendments reported from the Committee on Rules of the succeeding Democratic House (Fifty-second Congress, 1892), and adopted, went far beyond anything in respect to changes from long established rules and principles of parliamentary law and practice than Speaker Reed or the preceding Republican House had ever dreamed of. That amendment was the one making the Committee on Rules the Alpha and Omega of the House of Representatives through the medium of its report on *any* subject.

The "tyranny" of Speaker Reed paled into infinitesimal insignificance by the side of the new "tyranny" of Speaker Crisp. The Committee on Rules—which was Speaker Crisp—became omnipotent by this rule, and the House was denied even the poor privilege of questioning its wisdom or work by raising against its report the "question of consideration," which is a fundamental or "bed-rock" principle of all American parliamentary and legislative bodies. The hated and bitterly denounced "quorum-counting rule" became a Democratic virtue in the succeeding (Fifty-third) Congress, though the pill was

"sugar-coated" and the "one hundred-member quorum" rule as to Committees of the Whole likewise became constitutional and proper and was also restored as another political "necessity."

The adoption of a half dozen new clauses and the simple elimination of a half dozen more which permitted proper motions to be used for dilatory purposes constituted the "reforms," and Thomas Brackett Reed, the "iron man behind the gavel," did the rest. The death-knell of "filibustering" in the national House of Representatives was sounded on February 14, 1890, and yet a greater evil, that of one-man power, was left untouched. Not only were individual members "suppressed" and denied their just share in the legislation of Congress, but committees were also suppressed and ignored as to reported measures, while bills agreed upon, notably public building and other bills, were withheld from the House at the request of Speaker Reed. It is, however, one of the triumphs of his service as Speaker of the House for six years that no reputable man ever questioned his absolute integrity and honesty in this respect, but the fact remains that it was violative of every sound principle of Republican legislative government.

As the wisdom of many exceeds that of one in private life, so it is true in public life that "in the multitude of counselors there is safety." This being undeniable, it follows logically that the judgment of fourteen men who have been selected by the Speaker as chairmen of that number of the more important committees of the House, reinforced by that of the Speaker and his two party associates—selected by the Speaker—on the Committee on Rules, in respect to necessary and proper legislation, is safer, and therefore superior, to that of one man, even if he be the Speaker. If there is to be "tyranny" in the House, let it be the tyranny of many rather than of one. Let it be distributed and diffused, and then it will cease to be tyranny, for if it be true that "where law ends, tyranny begins," the converse follows, that "where law and order begin, tyranny ceases."

PROPOSED NEW COMMITTEE ON "ORDER OF BUSINESS."

The remedy for the evil complained of is simple. Let the Committee on Rules be confined to its legitimate functions of preparing a code of rules and joint rules for the government of the House and of the two houses of Congress, and create a committee

on "Order of Business," which shall be composed of the Speaker (as chairman), his two party associates on the Committee on Rules and the chairmen of fourteen of the more important committees of the House, to whom shall be referred all proposed "special orders" or propositions changing the daily order of business. The fourteen committees which would naturally be selected are the following, given in the order they are named in the rules, viz.:

Ways and Means, Appropriations, Judiciary, Banking and Currency, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Rivers and Harbors, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post-Office and Post Roads, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, and Public Buildings and Grounds. There are other committees of importance, like Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Invalid Pensions, District of Columbia, Education, Labor, and two or three others which might be named, but their business is mostly of a special character which always commands attention and consideration and is specially provided for.

Take the fourteen committees above named in the last House as an illustration of the fairness of the rule suggested. Of these committees nine consisted of seventeen, and five of fifteen members each, with a total membership of two hundred and twenty-eight or nearly two-thirds the entire membership of the House, and all but six of the smaller states—five being new states—were represented thereon, viz.: Idaho, Montana, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. As a matter of course, representatives of these six states, eight in all, were members of committees having jurisdiction of subjects in which their respective states were most deeply interested. I have gone over the composition of these committees for several Congresses and this list is altogether the fairest, geographically and otherwise, all things considered, that I have found.

On four of the seventeen membership committees, sixteen states were represented; on two, fifteen states, and on three, fourteen states; while on two of the fifteen membership committees—Foreign Affairs and Public Buildings and Grounds—fifteen states were represented, and on one—Military Affairs—but nine states, Illinois and New York each having three members, while Tennessee had two members. If it be said that such a committee unduly reduces the power and prerogatives of the Speaker, the answer is that such is not the fact, for each member of this new committee on "Order of Busi-

ness" is chosen by the Speaker himself. Let such a committee be created and given the same power and "right of way" as reports from the Committee on Rules, and the "tyranny of the Speaker" so bitterly—and in some respects properly—complained of in recent years, is ended, and the rule of the committee, and necessarily of the individual member to a greater extent than ever before, commences.

This rule is suggested not for the next Congress alone but for all future Congresses. Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, when a code of rules was under consideration, said that "while the rules should be non-partisan, the political majority should be held responsible for the action or non-action of each House of Congress," and in the Forty-sixth Congress, when the resolution authorizing the Committee on Rules to sit for the purpose of "revising, codifying and simplifying the rules of the House" was under consideration, Roger Q. Mills of Texas very happily stated this idea when he said that the rules should be revised "so that the majority of this House can crystallize the will of the American people," and "the majority can control the legislation of the House." This is the argument and case in a nutshell, and it would be only piling Pelion on Ossa to elaborate the proposition.

NECESSITY FOR A DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Another important and valuable reform would be the creation of the office of Assistant or Deputy Speaker, the incumbent to be named by the Speaker and confirmed by the House. With a membership five times that of the first House of Representatives, with nearly five times the number of states which formed the Union in 1789, and with more than fifty times the amount of labor and responsibility devolving on him, the Speaker of the national House of Representatives has become the second officer of the Government and ranks next in actual power to the President of the United States. During a session of Congress no "galley-slave" works harder and longer than the Speaker, and as new states come in and the population of the country and the membership of the House of Representatives steadily increases, with a corresponding increase of labor and responsibility, the burdens of the Speaker steadily increase, and yet nothing has been done to lighten his burdens by any of the various revisions of the rules of the House. Under existing rules and conditions he must constantly have his "hand on the lever" while

the House is in session, and the personal comfort, ease and enjoyment which is the lot of most other members is unknown to him. Under the rules for many years the Speaker has had the right to "name any member to perform the duties of the chair for one legislative day," and "in case of his illness the Speaker may make such appointment for a period not exceeding ten days, with the approval of the House at the time the same is made." In the Speaker's absence and omission to make such appointment the House must elect a Speaker *pro tempore*. In such cases the clerk calls the House to order and presides until a Speaker *pro tempore* is chosen.

All these things are unnecessary, besides being absurd and clumsy methods. There should be an Assistant or Deputy Speaker, who, in the absence of the Speaker should call the House to order and preside during his absence, or take the chair whenever requested so to do by the Speaker. In addition he should preside as chairman of the House Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, at least when revenue and general appropriation bills are under consideration, in order to secure uniformity in rulings and methods. This would secure better legislation as well as parliamentary practice, would facilitate the business of the House and Committees of the Whole, and, like the previous rule, would secure a most valuable non-partisan reform. There would still be the necessity of calling other members to the chair from time to time, but this rule if adopted would, as suggested, insure a uniform policy, rulings and practice, which is the prime essential of good parliamentary government. This has long been the rule in the House of Commons, where the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is by standing order made the Deputy Speaker. I was told by Sir William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, and by leading officials and members of the Commons last summer, that this had proven a most valuable rule.

Another valuable reform would be the restoration—slightly amended—of the rule requiring the general appropriation bills—save the sundry—civil, and deficiency—to be

reported to the House within sixty days after the appointment of the committees in a "long," and within thirty days after the commencement of a "short," session, recesses excluded. This would give members not on the appropriating committees abundant time—which they do not now have—to examine the text of these bills.

AMENDMENT TO CALL OF COMMITTEES.

Among the reforms in the code of the Fifty-first Congress was one providing for a call of committees on which bills on the House Calendar might be taken up. That rule was amended under Speaker Crisp, so as to include bills on the Union Calendar, a very proper amendment which came near adoption in the Fifty-first Congress. When Mr. Reed resumed the chair and gavel in the Fifty-fourth Congress that clause went out mainly to keep down appropriations. There seems to be no sound reason for a distinction, and the only one urged against it is the one above stated, which ignores the fact that most of the bills on the Union Calendar are unanimously reported, are generally of a local character, and involve but small appropriations.

There are a few other minor amendments necessary to make a symmetrical and consistent code of rules, but these four, if adopted, will accomplish all needed parliamentary reforms in the House of Representatives. An increase of the membership of the succeeding House under the next census is a reasonable certainty under the established policy of Congress, which has never but once—under the census of 1840—reduced the number of representatives in the House. Starting with thirteen states and sixty-five representatives, with a population of nearly four million inhabitants, we now have forty-five states with three hundred and fifty-seven representatives and a population of over seventy-eight millions. Three territories are knocking at the door for admission as states, while the problems of currency reform, of the government of Cuba, the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico, and other important matters, are likely to be settled by the Fifty-sixth Congress.



MOSAIC: "THE PAINTING FOR ETERNITY."

BY CHARLES ROLLINSON LAMB.

Mosaic. (Fr. mosaïque; It. mosaice; Sp. mosayco; L. musivum.) An assemblage of little pieces of marble, glass, precious stones, etc., of various colors, cut and cemented on a ground of stucco in such a manner as to imitate the colors and gradations of painting.

This, a dictionary definition of the Art of Mosaic, but crudely indicates what such work is. It should more properly be stated that mosaic is any combination of small pieces of color, whatever the material, which, when assembled, form a comprehensive and consistent design, whether such a design is a simple juxtaposition of color, forming the simplest of all patterns, or whether the design reproduces the most elaborate and intricate of decorative figure work. Between these two extremes all forms of ornament, symbolism and figure compositions are included.

From the earliest times, mosaic as an enrichment for important buildings was known and used. Excavations in England and Southern Europe reveal old Roman pavements. In Greece, Egypt and Assyria records are found of earlier work than this, some of the Egyptian fragments antedating the Christian era by many hundreds of years. While from the archaeological point of view the discovery of such ancient examples is interesting, its historical significance is greater than its artistic value.

The character of mosaic makes it the most fitting color decoration to be used in connec-

tion with stone or brick architecture, being itself a species of masonry. Its materials are colored stones, glass, glazed terra-cotta and the like, imbedded, in small pieces, in a layer of cement to form a pattern or picture. This naturally gives a severity of outline and a grandeur of mass thoroughly in keeping with the finest architectural effects. While clothing walls, ceiling and floors with splendid color, mosaic is as solid and indestructible as the building to which it is applied. The oldest wall mosaics were, probably, of the nature of those recently discovered at Erech, in Chaldea, where small cones of terra-cotta, enameled on the broader end, were found stuck by thousands into the clay surface-coating of a wall to produce rich geometrical patterns.

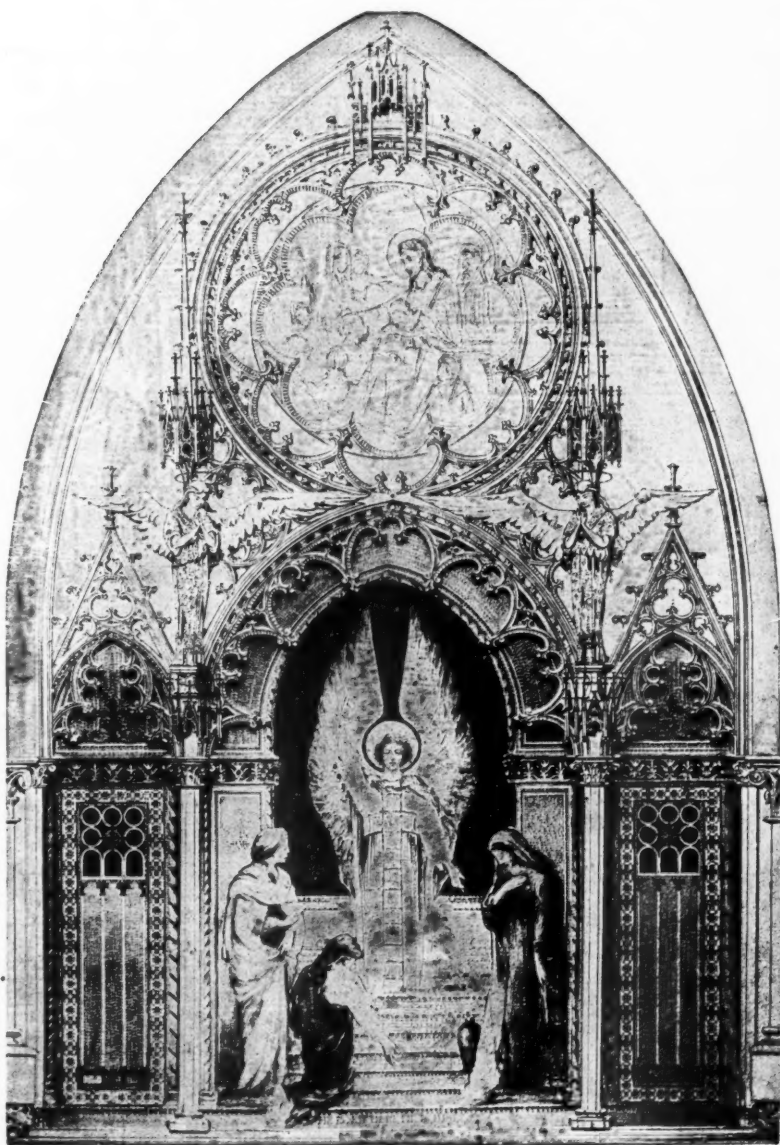
There is no doubt that it was from the East that the Romans borrowed the art. From these it descended to the artists of the Byzantine Empire, whose mosaics in the churches of Ravenna, Rome and Venice are still the most important examples of the art. In these, the separate pieces of colored or gilded glass are never less than a quarter of an inch square on the surface, and are of nearly that thickness. They are set in a cement which appears freely between their edges. In the older Roman marble mosaics the dimensions of the separate pieces are larger, and the rôle played by the cement as



ADORING ANGELS.

Panels for Reredos executed in "Venetian Mosaic."

We are indebted to Messrs. J. and R. Lamb, of New York, for their courtesy in supplying the illustrations of examples of Mosaic work in this article.



Erected by J. and B. Lamb.

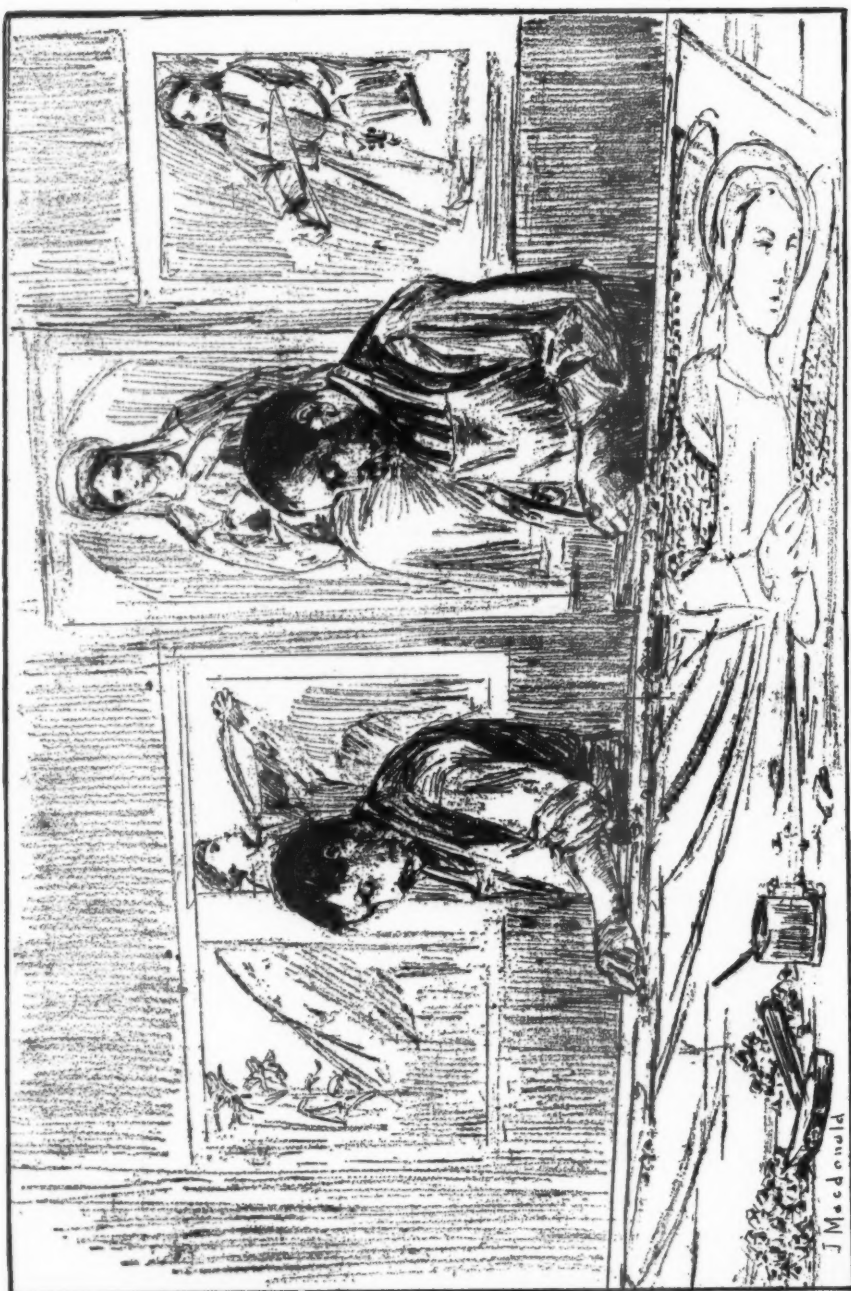
Designed by Chas. B. and Ella Condie Lamb.

THE "GOVERNOR BALDWIN" MEMORIAL, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DETROIT.

a ground is more pronounced. The frank exhibition of the cement, isolating the touches of color, gives the latter a remarkable quality of vibration, tones colors which might otherwise be too crude, and tends to keep the composition broad and effective.

Mosaic as an art is almost entirely of Chris-

tian origin and development. Its value for church decoration was clearly recognized as early as the fourth century of the Christian era, and its durability and permanency, as well as its effectiveness and beauty, led to its adoption for the decoration of the Christian temple, where the perpetuity of faith is sym-



MOSAIC WORKERS CUTTING MOSAIC AND SETTING IT ON WORKING CARTOONS.

bolized in the genuineness and lasting value of all that pertains to its construction and ornamentation.

The early Italian mosaic is constructed of marble, and is generally employed for the floors of chancel, porch and aisles of churches; that used to produce form and figure, symbols and scriptural scenes, is always of later date and usually of a vitreous composition, made for the most part in Venice and designated "Venetian Mosaic."

The later decorators of St. Mark's, at Venice, still worked in the Byzantine manner; but, with the growth of more naturalistic decoration in fresco and in oils, mosaic declined. Its practitioners became, too frequently, imitators of the effects gained much more readily in other arts. They aimed, by decreasing the size of the cubes and suppressing the cement, to obtain softer gradations and a greater refinement of outline and of detail. But this was apt to destroy the architectural effect. Their work, while it cannot compare with oil or fresco for freedom or naturalistic relief, lost the simplicity and magnificence of the earlier art.

The process of making mosaic involves much detail and careful work. After the first sketch-suggestion for the treatment of the space to be filled, whether in ornament, symbol or figure, has been decided upon, and the color scheme formulated, full-size drawings are prepared. These drawings represent every square inch of surface to be covered, and must be an accurate replica on paper, of the floor, wall, panel or ceiling. The full-size drawings must be accurate in regard to detail, and show every subdivision or individual piece of the mosaic work. In the figure compositions, the intricacy of such drawings is obvious when one considers that in a life-size head there may be as many as 500 to 800, or 1,000 pieces. The same idea of the amount of detail, and the skill required in preparing the working drawings can be appreciated. Besides these drawings, the color sketch has to be enlarged, and a full-size color cartoon or painting for the guidance of the mosaic worker prepared.

Decision has then to be made by the artist as to the material which is to be used, whether of marble, in which case his color scheme is restricted to the natural colors of the marble, or of *smalti*, also known as Venetian enamel. In the latter material he has the largest range of color possible, and the color can be reinforced by genuine gold and silver. A word as to this material, in which



Executed by J. and R. Lamb.

AGNUS DEI PANEL IN MARBLE MOSAIC.

the most famous of all mosaics have been executed.

Smalti is made at Murano, one of the islands in the Venetian Archipelago, within two miles of the great Cathedral of San Marco, all the fires and furnaces having been by an early edict of the Doges banished from the City of Venice, after a terrible conflagration. These furnaces are now almost entirely centered on the one island of Murano, the smaller city itself being practically inhabited only by those interested in this work. The *smalti* is made in a thousand different tints, under secret process, the formulas for which are handed down from one generation to another as an inheritance, many families keeping the secret of special colors jealously as a family heirloom. *Smalti*, when made, is about the size of an ordinary pancake, and approximately the same thickness. When finished from the kilns it is handed over to the mosaic artist, to whom, like his fellow professional,



PASTEL STUDY FOR HEAD—FIGURE OF MUSIC.

the painter, it is no more or less than one color for his palette, one note in the large scale of the composition that he is creating. *Smalti* is cut with a small steel adz by skilled artisans into as many different shapes as may be needed by the design to be reproduced. In all intricate work, especially in figure compositions, and in the treatment of flesh, face, hands and feet, these small pieces are fitted more carefully by being ground on a steel wheel, so that the edges join perfectly. This work, which is one of perseverance and patience, has to be supervised by the artist constantly, so that each individual piece, representing as many different tones, agrees exactly with the color scheme as formulated by him.

The work under way for Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, is selected as an important example of what is being done in this branch of decorative art in this country.

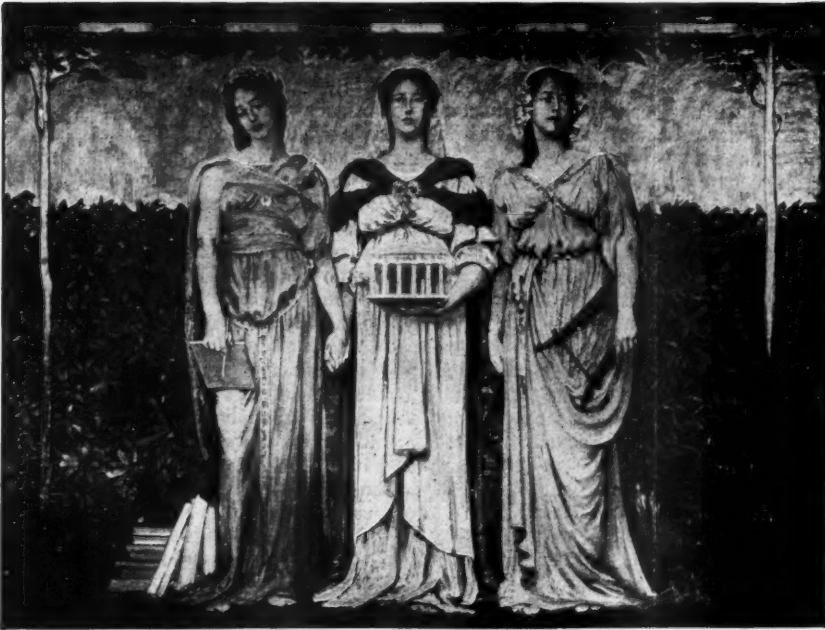
Many munificent gifts to Cornell University by the late Henry Williams Sage have been fittingly acknowledged by the trustees in an important addition to the Chapel, comprising a memorial apse in which the donor and his wife are buried. The ceiling of the apse is divided into five panels which, curving toward the center, are joined at their apex, forming a half-dôme in effect. This half-dôme is decorated in mosaic: the triangular spaces between the ribs being filled with great figures of angels outlined in gold, on a ground of intense blue. It was decided that the decorations should symbolize secular as well as religious education. To this end

the secular portion was symbolized by a ground of three figures representing the sciences: Astronomy, between Biology and Physics. The right-hand group is that of "The Arts," Architecture standing for all the plastic arts, between Literature and Music. In the center is seated enthroned an heroic figure of Philosophy, supported by two genii; he lifts his eyes from the scroll which the young boys hold, to Religion, as typified in the ceiling decoration. There are four figures between the groups; Young Manhood and Young Womanhood, standing on the outer end, personify the fact of both sexes joining in study, while Truth and Beauty connect the panels of the side, with Philosophy.

To give some idea of the amount and character of the designs necessary for this work, three illustrations have been selected. After



PASTEL STUDY FOR DRAPERY—FIGURE OF MUSIC.



To be erected by J. and R. Lamb.

From a life-size painting by Ella Condie Lamb.

LITERATURE — "THE ALLIED ARTS" — MUSIC.

PANEL OF "THE ARTS" FOR THE SAGE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

the first preliminary color scheme of the composition was made and accepted, each group of figures and each individual figure had to have its own special series of drawings. First, the study from life, giving the pose, character and proportion of each figure. Second, a study from the model, for drapery. One of such studies is shown in the illustration on page 250 of the figure of Music, one of the group representing "The Arts." Next, the study of all the heads, life-size in color, from models whose type of face was found by careful selection to be suitable for the particular symbolic figure to be represented. Besides these, the studies for the hands, feet and important portions of drapery, foliage, flowers, etc., had to be prepared.

After all these have been completed, a large full-size canvas was painted, showing all this study combined in the finished color work for each section of the composition. On this page the group of "The Arts," one of the panels in the lower processional, is illustrated. By comparing this with the studies of drapery and head already spoken of, the reader can easily understand how these were combined by the artist in the finished figure of Music, at the right of this

painting. At this point, the artistic work having been practically completed, the technical drawings had to be made, for it must not be forgotten that every square inch of the surface to be covered has to be laid out on paper, full-size, and every piece of mosaic indicated, for the mosaic artist. These drawings, when completed, were taken and subdivided in parts, and the portions distributed to the various workers, according to their individual ability, some being more efficient in floral work, others in drapery, others again in flesh, the most difficult of all.

Before them is constantly kept the large full-size color cartoons or paintings, and these are constantly being referred to, so that the work may be a faithful transcript of the original. The artist who has designed this original watches day by day the progress of the mosaic and thus is responsible for each color touch of the finished mosaic, quite as much as his original painting.

While much time is required for the execution of important works in mosaic, if one considers that they are practically imperishable, and become, when set, a permanent work of art, as well as a part and portion of the building, the time so expended and the expense incurred cannot be criticized.

When it is remembered that every color of the artist's palette can be procured, each even more brilliant in key, and that these colors can be reinforced by gold, silver, mother-of-pearl and beautiful gradations of metallic oxides, the result is more beautiful than any other form of decoration.

In this country, up to the present time, those who have had to do with the enrichment of our public buildings, churches, etc., have been somewhat slow in recognizing the merit and beauty of Mosaic Art, owing, no doubt, to the lack of artists and artisans here, but of late years it has been more fully recognized. Foreign craftsmen were encouraged to come to us, and now those among the American-born who have studied and mastered the art are peers of the best mosaic workers of the old world. Some of the most exquisite religious paintings of modern times have been reproduced in mosaic by American workers with extraordinary faithfulness.

It is a field in which the art student, too, can make very definite progress. It is the hope of the writer that before many years

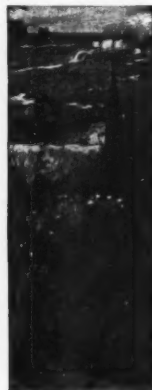
have elapsed the Art of Mosaic will grow and flourish in this country as it did in the years of the early church, in Byzantium and Italy, and that we may look for a Renaissance in the Western World, not only equal to what was accomplished at that time, but, adapting the precedents of the ancient world to our modern needs, that we may develop a school distinctly our own, and one which will, in such development, train up an enthusiastic group of *artist-mosaists*. The time is now favorable for development of the art. The architecture of our churches is apt to be of Byzantine and Romanesque forms, and these provide larger spaces for the display of mosaic. If modern resources are handled by artists who know and appreciate the ancient triumphs of the art, and who are not to be led away from the nobler path by the facilities afforded by recent mechanical improvements, artists who know the value of restraint as well as the beauty of rich color, the increase in the use of mosaic may conduce to a real and substantial advance in the beautification of our great public buildings.



Executed by J. and E. Lamb.



"THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE."



Designed by Frederick S. Lamb.

MOSAIC ALTAR FRONT, ALL ANGELS CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIALISM.

BY J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN.

Most of mankind probably would like to see the aims of socialism accomplished: a greater reward to labor, and greater equality in economic enjoyment, than now exists. But there would doubtless be very serious differences of opinion as to the adequacy of socialism, through the power of the state, to bring about these results. While we understand, of course, that political and ethical

considerations are of great importance, it may be necessary to discuss in this paper only the economic elements of the problem.

Society gains in economic well-being by obtaining a greater quantity of a given quality of satisfactions, that is, by having so increased its productive power that its consuming power is enlarged. For, it would be an hibernianism to suppose that consump-

tion could exceed production. Hence the question of greater enjoyment is really one as to an increase in the production of the means of enjoyment. Keeping this in mind, will socialistic action tend to increase the production of society? In answer to this question, there is very little brought forward to show that socialism would bring into existence forces which would yield more product in general than that given forth under the present system. (1) Indeed, it is generally assumed that the stimulus to the increase of capital, and to the efficiency of labor, would not be so potent if the state owned all the capital and employed all the labor. The saving of capital, whereby the fruits of past labor are ready in consumable form for the labor of today, so that operations involving time may be supported, requires an individual estimate of a future gain over the present indulgence which lies within each nature as deep as character itself. It is not capable of creation by the power of the state. Also, (2) state action cannot *a priori* be supposed to increase the general efficiency of labor, taking this phrase in a broad sense. It is the characteristic of the merciless laws of competition under the present régime that employers pay increased wages only under the expectation of getting increased efficiency; they do not pay the incompetent as much as they pay those who bring about for them greater production in their industries; there is a rough attempt going on—varied at times by friction in individual cases—to apportion rewards somewhat in proportion to the efficiency of the worker to the employer. At least, it may be said that there is nothing arbitrary in the existing methods of paying rewards for labor. Wages, at least, are not fixed by any arbitrary form of action, such as a body of appeal, or representatives, sitting in an economic court of final socialistic resort. Under the present system of competition, we all know by sad experience that we fail of economic rewards if we fall short in industrial efficiency. That always acts as a vigorous tonic to keep us at a high point of energy and activity; it often seems hard and cruel and we are stung into indignant protest against it. But who will say that, after all, human nature being what it is, this may not be the best condition for undisciplined mankind?

But all this, and more, may be allowed by those who find objections to the present industrial régime. Grant, they say, that socialism would not increase the general

productivity of society; that is not the most important point, since it does not touch the most important criticism of the competitive system. What many socialists hope most to accomplish is not necessarily a larger production, but a better and more just distribution of whatever is produced, be that large or small. Here is a point worthy of serious and careful consideration; and it does not lie in any one's mouth to be dogmatic about it. Wisdom does not die with any one man.

A different method of distribution would be brought about, say some radicals, if it were admitted that capital should not be allowed a share in the form of interest. Since labor is the source of all value to the product, why, they say, should capital have any share beyond its own reproduction? Perhaps this extreme point of view need not be given much attention, because the necessity of capital to production is generally admitted. Every one sees that men can get employment only if present consumable goods (i.e., capital) are offered to them for services which issue only in future goods. But, further, it is proposed that capital should be put in the hands of the state, hoping that the hard features of employment obtained only at the hands of individual employers may be removed. Hence we are to continue our discussion on the assumption that capital will be a necessary agent of production under the socialistic, as well as under the existing, forms of industry. The radical socialist wing, led by Bebel in Germany, and representing the views of Marx and Engels, is in favor of a forcible appropriation of the instruments of production by the state; but the younger school, led by Bernstein, who believe in letting things evolve gradually, are holding their own very easily.

The desire of all socialists for greater equality of remuneration in industry, as was said before, is one which must appeal strongly to all of us. We all have our sympathies stirred by the beggarly pittance received by the workers in the sweat-shops. Yet the real issue is: How can their wages be increased? Is the power of the state the only means? Can it do anything at all? Or, if not capable of producing permanent gains for the submerged classes, can it help in any way? In the start, it must be clearly understood that those who deny the collective power of the state to exert any influence in bettering the conditions of distribution are certainly in the wrong. The social power of a community, by its ideals and education, can make great changes in the moral standard of living of

laborers; it can make great changes in the skill and efficiency of labor, by establishing industrial schools whereby laborers can add to production and thereby obtain greater wages, even under the present régime.

The gist of the socialistic economic problem, however, lies in the claim that, under the system of competition, a gain in productive power will not be given additional rewards; that capitalism absorbs that which should justly go to wages. Then we are told how powerful capital is, how it buys legislatures and courts, and how it exploits the many for the benefit of the few. Now, there is little doubt that unjust and unprincipled men do abuse their power, do buy legislation and do rob the many. That, it should be observed, arises from the imperfection of mankind, and not necessarily from the existing régime; for fallible men will show the same kind of imperfections under a socialistic system as they do now. Only on the supposition that man has reached perfection can it be thought that those who possess power (whether office or capital) will never abuse it. And if socialism can not be expected to work successfully until men become perfect, then it may be replied that, with perfect human nature, the present system also would work faultlessly.

What causes the wide difference of opinion between the avowed advocates of socialism and those who oppose it is probably a good deal a matter of temperament and preconceptions. It is very difficult for one brought up in our conservative business classes to believe, either on the basis of reasoning or experience, that rewards—in the long run and in general—as now distributed are not in rough proportion to deserts; nor can they see how the state through offer of capital by its agents can help in bringing about a better, and a permanently higher, rate of rewards. On the other hand, those who have never read anything but socialistic literature, who have become saturated with the bitter opposition to the existing system, will find it almost impossible to examine judicially an argument tending to show that equality of wages is an economic impossibility, so long as men remain unequal in industrial efficiency, as they are today; and that the conflict which every one knows is going on is really not so much a struggle between capital and labor as it is a contest for different proportional shares between persons of varying industrial skill as producers.

If we admit that socialism could bring about a more just distribution, it must be

proved that the existing system is unjust: not merely that men are unjust, but that the system is unjust. This raises the question: What is justice as regards wages? Under the competitive system, each man must of himself meet all the craftiness of those who would take advantage of him, by himself choose between alternatives, watch his opportunities (for opportunities are of all sizes for rich and poor), and meet the world as he finds it; he who does all this most skillfully, and with it unites industry, wins greater rewards. But some men are guileless and slow-witted. They fail of their rewards. Is it injustice that the stupid and the incapable should get less in this system than the clever and the gifted? On what principle of justice is the universe founded, if men of unequal powers be given equal rewards? Then, seeing this, how can we be assured that any socialistic agents of society will have the insight to know exactly how to apportion rewards in juster proportions? We see the laboring population about us stratified into classes due to differing industrial capacity, arising either from native ability or acquired training, or from both combined. In any establishment, the condition of the arts being what it is, the demand for labor does not call for a certain mass of like labor units, but for some of one kind, and some of another kind, of skill. The fact that demand will operate in this way is not a thing of an ethical nature which it is within the power of society to change; that is, the state of the arts, whether under the socialistic or the competitive régime, will influence the proportional demands for different classes of labor. At present the untrained and unskilled (either for natural or artificial reasons) are vastly more numerous relatively to the demand for them than the more highly skilled. In short, the numbers of competitors in certain lower grades of skill are kept supplied in such quantities that they lower wages against each other; they produce less, and receive less reward, than the more skilled. This is the body of people we are economically most interested in; it is the mass which most needs wise help. Understanding this, if socialism were to give to this less productive class a range of rewards equal to that of a class above, would not that destroy entirely whatever now exists of payment in proportion to efficiency? If this should be the result, it is likely that the present amount of well-being in general would be reduced.

That amount of product—and hence the amount of consumption—is greatly a mat-

ter of character, that is of self-mastery, is not understood by the mass of unthinking people, who, therefore, are sure to be pauperized by the reiteration of the idea that small industrial rewards are due to causes external to themselves, which can be righted by legislation. If failure can be attributed to a bad social system, rather than to lack of individual judgment, skill, or industry, how can we ever expect to raise permanently the conditions of the unskilled who form the largest body of our laborers? In order to improve their wages, while society offers a given amount of employment, we must do something to reduce the intensity of competition among themselves. Merely turning industry over to the collective management of the state will not in the least remove the causes which create the overcrowded unskilled class; on the contrary, the inducements held out that the state will remedy conditions really due to internal characteristics will probably lessen the existing self-restraint and foresight, small as that may be. One cannot go far in the discussion without realizing that physical, moral and mental conditions affecting the relations of laborers are so fixed that they cannot be wiped out by legislation.

At this point, it may be well to suggest that some practical and wise remedies,—remedies which most of us would like to see applied—are socialistic. Hence there are few who are not socialistic in their economic thinking. For instance, if it be our purpose to raise the income of the great unskilled class—a thing greatly to be desired—the only means likely to be of permanent value must be of such a character as to increase their industrial efficiency, and thus by increasing their productivity increase their consumption. Then, if we are to direct our energies to raising the unskilled into the class of skilled laborers, we must set about devising methods by which we can better train adults and children industrially. It will not do merely to sharpen the intellect, without giving character and industrial skill. One comes to believe, regretfully, that our public school system tends to do the former without the latter; and that as an instrument for social progress it is almost useless. The state, if we wish to use some of “the social power running to waste,” ought to make it as easy for an adult or child of the unskilled class to get industrial training as to learn physics and geometry. If this be socialism, it is based on good economics. Booker T.

Washington, in trying to elevate the negro, is relying directly upon industrial education. And he is right; and those who are working to help the unskilled class in our slums must come to see this, too. But the state, with our present school system, is falling far short of its opportunities. Should the state furnish the means of livelihood through giving skill in some occupation, it would be doing something of value to help forward a better distribution of economic well-being. This form of socialism no one is likely to oppose in the end; and it does not do violence to the very essentials of character, which it would do if it enervated the fibre of self-respecting laborers by removing the necessity of individual growth. The economic disaster to society would be great if the idea should become generally prevalent that rewards should be equalized without equalizing the productive skill of laborers. Equality of reward without equality of results would make a desert of a rich and populous land.

In so short a space it has not been possible to advert to the wrongs arising from unjust milking of the consumer by powerful interests which use legislation to accomplish their purpose, and even to obtain a position of monopoly more or less. By such means as these, unequal distribution of wealth takes place. This, however, does not seem to touch the great question at issue between the socialistic and competitive systems. These leeches of society gain only as burglars or defrauding debtors gain,—by wronging others. And the remedy for these things lies as much in the hands of society now as it would under any other system. It is the same fallacy that we notice in the discussion of trusts: if corporations have mercilessly crushed out smaller competitors, that is illogically adduced as an argument against trusts; as if imperfect men had not done the same things in business, alone or in partnership, before trusts were organized. One cannot bring up a general failing of human nature as an argument against a particular form in which men do business. Trusts may be bad, or good; but the question can not be decided by this kind of reasoning. The socialist can not assure us that, so long as men remain what they are, there would be no bad activity of selfish and criminal persons in his collective system. There is no reason to suppose that human perfection will be produced merely by changing the external forms of government and industrial production.

CHRISTMAS IN FRANCE.

BY FREDERICK M. WARREN.

Christmas in France, as in other Roman Catholic or Lutheran countries, is rather a season than a day. The church preparation begins some four weeks before Christmas day, with the first Sunday in Advent. The celebration among the people commences a week or so later, more specifically with Saint Barbara's day, the 4th of December. From this time on festivities are in order, culminating around Christmas day and New Year's and extending to Epiphany, the festival of the Three Wise Men from the East, on January 6th, our Twelfth Night. They end with Candlemas, on February 2d, our less euphonious Ground-Hog's day, but which is the day of the Purification of the Virgin Mary in the calendar of the church.

At least these were the old-time limits of Christmastide, in the centuries when the church guided the daily life of the mass of the population and furnished it with amusement. With the progress of industry and democracy, the consequent rise of cities and the absorption of their inhabitants in the various callings of trade, such protracted festivals, lasting as this did for more than nine weeks, became impractical. The merrymaking has been concentrated on a few days and the old customs allowed to fall into disuse, so far as the laymen are concerned, unless we except the more retired communities where the population has remained quite purely agricultural. These localities have preserved the memory of this or that ceremony, which in the beginning was observed by the whole country and designed to relieve the tedium of the winter solstice. For, as we know, the church availed itself wisely of many heathen rites and gradually transformed them into the semblance of Christian worship. And, in the northern lands, among which France must be classed by reason of its high latitude, the coming of the new sun with its light and warmth was considered the great blessing of the year. This fact of nature seems to have quite largely determined the accepted date of the Messiah's birth.

Christmas observance, then, in the provinces of France, is both traditional and religious and varies with the region. In the cities it is more secular, less diversified and

partakes of a holiday character. The foreigner who is passing the winter in Paris, for instance, will notice an unusual stir towards the middle of December. Wooden booths and open-air stands are being erected along the principal boulevards of the shop-keeping and workingmen's districts. Shortly before Christmas day, perhaps a week in advance, all these booths and stands are filled with toys, confections of small wares, bonbons or trinkets, edibles for youthful palates, and the inevitable wheels-of-fortune and lotteries presided over by fakirs blessed with most powerful lungs. The harvest of these shops of a day comes after darkness has fallen, when, blazing with candle, gas and even electric lights, they are besieged by immense crowds of the good citizens of Paris. The booths hold sway until Epiphany, when normal Parisian life reasserts itself.

This much for the outdoor observance of the holidays. Should the visitor stray into the Roman Catholic churches he is quite sure to find near the smaller altars of the less important edifices—those which are distinctively parish churches attended by the poorer classes—a representation of the child Jesus in a crib or manger with Joseph and the Virgin by his side, and perhaps the cattle near by. Many of the pious homes of the city procure these *crèches*, as they are called, and place them by their hearths. Indeed the sale of such a group forms an important part of the Christmas trade of the pious book shops which gather in considerable numbers around the Church of St. Sulpice in the Latin Quarter. The larger churches of Paris, however, do not concern themselves with these traditional signs of the holy season. It is only by their frequent services that they foretell the day of the Nativity and especially by the midnight mass of Christmas eve. This office is perhaps the only point where the celebration of the capital and the provinces coincide. Throughout the nation all good Romanists assemble in their respective churches for the midnight mass, and adjourn from it directly to the midnight feast which follows it, the great *réveillon* of the year. Nor is it necessary to be a believer to indulge in the feast. The restaurants of the boulevards as well as the

homes of the burghers and peasants spread their tables for the *réveillon*, and Christmas morning in all France is ushered in with the shouts of merrymaking and joy: Noël! Noël! as they cried in the Middle Ages, greeting another new year of the Christian era. For the cry of Noël dates from the time when Christmas began the calendar year, and came into the French from the Latin *novellus*.

The custom of exchanging gifts at Christmas is but little observed in Paris, and does not seem to be a tradition of France. The children generally receive some token by which to remember the day, and the use of Christmas trees is extending, perhaps under the influence of the Alsatians who became voluntary exiles after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. But the Christmas tree is not a French product. Presents are, however, given at this season, but on New Year's day, which is the great family anniversary of the year. At that time all relatives assemble under one roof and celebrate the day, much as if we should celebrate Thanksgiving and Christmas combined. Gifts are made not only in the family and among friends but also between the individual and all his business connections. Or rather there is no reciprocity in the matter; it is the employer who does all the giving. On that day the house servants expect a souvenir of greater or less value, the postman calls with his calendar of the year and awaits his recompense, the costermonger, the laundress, the hewer of wood and the drawer of water, all who have in any way contributed to the existence of the family, await the benevolence of the family's head. The practice extends even to the clerks in the store, the bookkeepers in the office, the artisans in the shop and the laborers in the factory. In many instances the employees form a body and on New Year's morning march to their master's house to wish him a Happy New Year, and incidentally receive their presents on the spot. The barber shops and restaurants substitute at this time a large open dish for the metal vases which hold the *pour-boire* of other days, and all clients are expected to contribute in honor of the day some silver coin instead of the usual copper one. So that for a week or so before New Year's you will notice your thrifty neighbor at the restaurant omit his customary fees, to concentrate them all in one shining gift at the final moment. To those who are neither employees nor friends, who are beyond the limit of gifts but within the pale of acquaintance, his social connection, the

modern Parisian encloses his card with his compliments for the coming year, or even pays a call if time permits.

New Year's day does not end the Christmas tide. The popular celebration continues nearly a week longer until the day of the Epiphany, when the Three Wise Men from the East are supposed to have reached the manger at Bethlehem. This festival is one of the oldest in France. Antiquarians trace it down from the Saturnalia of the Romans, while in the Middle Ages it was popularly dubbed the *Fête des Fous*, because upon that day all license was allowed. In the church the orders of hierarchy were reversed, the acolytes becoming bishops or even popes, while the people of the towns gave themselves up to lawlessness and mirth, producing scenes which Victor Hugo has so vividly described in the first chapters of his "*Notre Dame de Paris*." Nowadays but little remains of this riot of misrule, indeed not enough to distinguish the occasion from any other favorite holiday. And of the old customs but one seems to have survived the growth of temperance and of self-control, and this is the traditional Twelfth Night supper. In the evening groups of friends and relatives still gather together at table and toasts are drunk to the welfare of the company for the future year. Songs are sung at dessert according to the good old French way, either solos by each one separately or rounds such as "*Scotland's A-burning*." A well-known round is the following:

"Frère Jacques! Frère Jacques!
Dormez-vous? Dormez-vous?
Sonnez les matines, (*bis*)
Dan din dan. (*bis*)."

And then the ceremony of the festival occurs, the link which is supposed to bind this Christian merrymaking back to the celebrations of the old Latin race. A cake is brought in. Each member of the company cuts a slice from it. A bean has been baked in the cake, and the fortunate possessor of the slice which contains the bean becomes the "king of the bean," in our old English "King of the Twelfth Night." He can direct the subsequent behavior of his companions and choose to himself a queen. A pious variation from concealing a bean in the cake is hiding in it a miniature doll, supposed to be the infant Savior. Good luck will then attend him who finds this infant in his slice. The ending of the games of Twelfth Night ends the Christmas season. On the morrow the sober concerns of life, which had been

held in suspense for a fortnight and more, reassert their daily routine.

The observance of Christmas in the provinces differs considerably from the celebration in Paris, because in the former the old-time traditions have greater force. Having grown up in the country they are rooted in the soil and refuse to be transplanted to the town. Besides, the celebrations in the different provinces differ among themselves. In the North and Northeast they have more or less of a German tinge. Christmas-trees and shoes by the fireplaces to receive the gifts are a feature. The genuinely French festival is to be found in the regions of the Center and South. Quite general to all the districts of these sections is the Yule log, which in the Center is cut on Christmas eve from a living oak, and in the South from a fruit-bearing tree like the almond or olive. The log should be large enough to last from Christmas eve to New Year's eve. After it is cut and brought to the house it is placed on the fire-dogs and lighted by the head of the house, who pours upon it a libation of wine or has sprinkled it with holy water. The libation shows the survival of the heathen practice, the sprinkling the substitution of the Christian ceremony in its place. In the latter case the lighting is sometimes made to time with the elevation of the Host at the midnight mass. The *réveillon* follows the lighting as it does the mass in the cities and towns. Gifts of minor value for the children are also placed upon either end of the Yule log in some localities, and near it by the hearth juniper boughs are heaped, a faint shadow of the Northern Christmas tree.

In the provinces the *crèche* becomes quite an elaborate affair. The crib or truss of straw on which the child Jesus lies is surrounded by the representation of a stable, with the figures of an ox and an ass bending over the manger. Joseph and the Virgin are aided by worshipping shepherds. Close by the stable is the inn of Bethlehem, and back of both a rough hillside of rocks and moss. Angels float above the stable, and the guiding star sheds its rays over all, down to the Infant's head. In the olden times this visible reproduction of the scenes of the Nativity was set off by short plays, also called *crèches*, which gave in dialogue and song the facts attending the birth of Christ. Such plays had the same origin as the mysteries and miracle plays in the liturgy of the church. Few traces of this custom now remain, but the *noëls*, or Christmas carols, seem to have preserved the idea. *Noëls*

abound in rural France as they do in England. As the country people wind their way to the parish church, which is generally set on some hill or elevation, in order to celebrate the office of the midnight mass, the cold still air is filled with the melody of the carols, loud or soft, gay or tender. Nor do the townspeople reject these songs of good tidings to mankind. In the country it is customary to have the *réveillon* before the mass, because the church service is often prolonged by the insertion of symbolical processions, such as the arrival of the shepherds with gifts, and by the singing of *noëls* in chorus by the congregation.

So many of these rustic observances smack of heathen rites that a Christmas celebration in the country of France transports the guest from traditionless America back into ancient Gaul, the Gaul of the Druids as well as the Gaul of the Romans. It is a striking thing to notice how skillfully the early church transformed all these pagan festivities, whether of the winter solstice or the Latin Saturnalia, into modes of commemorating the great event of the Christian religion. This transformation extends even to the smallest details. Certain kinds of Christmas cakes are found in some provinces, where those shaped like bullocks' horns, evidently the traditional form, appear side by side with cakes fashioned after the infant Savior. Both styles are baked to be distributed among the poor. So on Christmas eve in many places the peasants believe that all the spirits of evil are loosed for a season. The devil breaks out of hell and tries by phantoms and mirages to entice the faithful from the path which leads to the midnight mass. Hobgoblins, sprites and demons of the air are given full sway to torture and steal the barnyard cattle. Only the surest of bolts and the stoutest of doors will insure protection against their fiendish arts. But once the night has passed, and the Christ is born, all these imps of darkness retreat to their prisons to lie in subjection again until another holy night approaches. But the good goes with the bad. When the midnight mass is being sung the cattle fall on their knees before their mangers and worship Him who was born in their stall. And because their kind once afforded shelter to the King of Glory the power of speech is granted them at a given moment, which they utilize for the purpose of uttering prophecies. By adaptations like these are pagan beliefs made to strengthen the hold of Christian instruction.

THE PROBLEM OF HAPPINESS.*

BY ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.

I have heard of an Eastern king who fell into deep despondency. When all aid from physicians proved useless, a neighboring sage was called in who declared that nothing could restore the king to cheerful health unless he should wear for a few days the shirt of a thoroughly happy man. Officers were at once despatched to obtain such a shirt, but it proved a difficult business. Happy men were rare. All desired happiness more than they desired anything else, and many were convinced that if they were in their neighbors' circumstances they might possess it. But their own conditions were so unfavorable, or their own desires so restless, or else happiness so shyly inclined to dwell in the future instead of in the present, that no man could be found who was really, contentedly, presently, happy. At last it was reported that just across the border a thoroughly happy man was living in much seclusion. The king's messengers organized a raid, and by a sudden dash captured the man. True enough, he was perfectly happy,—only he was too poor to possess a shirt. The king, who was at first bitterly disappointed, meditated on the strange circumstance until he learned from it how to make his own shirt itself serve as that of a happy man. And that is what I want to accomplish in this paper—to explain to those who are in gloom or dullness how they may put on a garment of cheer, without searching far to find it.

The first rule for a happy life shall be: do not think too much about being happy. You can only indirectly aim at happiness. The child who begins his day with, "I will do nothing except be happy," is soon in tears. When men make pleasure their one aim they are as helpless as children trying to catch butterflies in their tiny hands. The elusive angel of joy vanishes from their grasp; the only way to win her is to turn resolutely away to follow other ideals; and lo! some day we find her sitting quietly at our side when we have decided that other things are more important and that other ends must be gained whether we are happy or not.

I once heard a young man ask a famous professor of mathematics if he enjoyed teaching geometry. The white-haired man looked astonished, hesitated, and finally answered,

"Why, I suppose I do. I never thought of it before." He had taught mathematics so eagerly and successfully all his life that he had not stopped to ask himself about enjoying it. Byron says, "The busy have no time for tears." Certainly we can add, the idle have no place for joy. Idle people are always either stupid or discontented, and they are generally bad. Not only do idle hands find mischief, but idle minds and empty hearts find cause for grief.

Therefore our second rule shall be: choose definite work, prepare for it, and devote your energies to doing it steadily and perfectly. "Blessed is the man who has found his work; let him ask no other happiness." What misfortune is greater than to want work, and to be unable to find it? Society rightly regards that as a public calamity. "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" "Because no man hath hired us," is the pathetic cry of helpless misery from the beginning. No more terrible punishment can be inflicted upon the worst criminal than to force him into solitary idleness. Overwork is better than no work. Under normal conditions the greatest happiness comes from the greatest activity. Those are the fortunate people who find their work waiting for them, and feel the obligation of working in order to gratify their simplest needs.

If by the skill and work of others a man is removed from the necessity of work, he does well instantly to manufacture occupation. If he is a young man, let him choose definite tasks of a large and lasting sort. Men and women of leisure owe it to themselves as much as to society to busy themselves with charities, with education, with every form of public service. If the man of wealth would be happy he must have his hobbies, and they must be worthy ones. I know one retired banker who devotes himself to pictures, and searches the world to find beautiful works of art more eagerly than forty years ago, as a bank clerk, he counted on a rare holiday. And his delight is more than doubled because he intends to leave them all to a public museum by and by, where they will brighten the life of every one who will take the trouble to go in and look at them. But I know a neighbor who cares nothing

* Practical Life Series. No. 3.

for pictures. He spends his leisure time raising ferns and rare orchids. Sir Thomas Lipton delights in building and sailing a great yacht, even though he fails to win the race.

To be busy, however, is not enough. You must, if you would be thoroughly happy, work with a comprehensive aim—a large purpose into which you can throw your heart. I have seldom met a prouder or happier man than a truck driver in Chicago, with whom I once passed a pleasant hour, while he talked of the triumphs of his daughter. They had gone through very hard times, but he and his wife had determined that their one daughter should have the education she wanted. He detailed to me her successes at school and in the dental college, the proud hour of her graduation, and what she was doing for them now—good girl that she was.

Four years ago I had a queer, misspelled letter from a woman in the South. She had been the child of slaves. Her father had worked nights and bought himself for eight hundred dollars, and had almost bought her mother, when she suddenly died and left him with the house full of little children. Then the war came on, and the letter said:

"He couldn't give us the education he meant to, and you see I can't write a good letter, but now I've a boy of my own, and he means to be a minister. There are no schools here in the mountains, and he is twelve years old. I've no chance here to earn money, and I've heard there are the best schools in the world up north. Won't you let me come and work? I know I could cook the boy through college."

I never meet a happier looking woman than she on the streets of the University City, where her promising boy is now almost in college. They live in two tiny basement rooms, in a narrow alley; she works in other people's kitchens early and late, with never a day of vacation if she can help it. But she carries a radiant face and regards herself as the luckiest woman in the world, for her dream is coming true.

A farmer's widow from a rocky pasture in Vermont has just succeeded in putting her lame boy through school and college, by the daily labor of her hands in the college town to which they went together. She wears the look of happiness one seldom sees on a millionaire's face. A widowed mother in bad health lives in a little house in Kansas near a lovely bit of woodland, through which her oldest boy and his friends used to go to school. Now they are all off in the Philippines, and she finds it hard to clothe the little ones, with winter coming on. So she goes by her boy's path into the woods and

gathers the bright leaves and berries and burrs, and her crippled daughter in bed makes wreaths and blossoms of the splendid colors, and she writes me of their "sweet romance, that they can make beautiful things in memory of the Twentieth Kansas!"

What wise and happy people all these are! There are many others like them! They are not free from care or anxiety,—not free from pain and griefs—but they have the blessing of work with a steady and ennobling purpose in it. Best of all, that purpose includes others who are dear and draws its power from them. That was what David Livingstone meant when he gave the school children of Scotland the motto: "Fear God, and work hard." Even the little ones understood, for they knew how he had gone into the factory when only ten years old, and in the midst of the noise of machinery he had studied on cheerfully, until at the age of twenty-three he was ready for the university; brave and happy all through hard days in youth as he was afterward in African solitudes, carrying light to those that sat in darkness.

This is the next rule, therefore, of happiness: we must enlarge our lives to include the lives of others.

The happiest rich woman I know is one who literally lives in the pleasure and help she can give other people. She devotes her thought and time to giving away her money wisely where it will help more than harm. She invests much of it in lives—young lives. It yields her rich and immediate returns, for the life that now is and for that which is to come. She has the constant satisfaction of knowing that if she can anywhere make existence a larger and nobler thing, if she can give new interests to young men and women and train them in new powers, she will uplift whole communities by and by. She acts on Sidney Smith's assurance:

"Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it."

"And often, glad no more,
We wear a face of joy, because
We have been glad before."

The secret of many a man's delight in his trade or business is that through it he is building his home; he is providing for wife and children; he is protecting an old father, a feeble mother; he is laying up money to endow a bed in a hospital, or buy a bit of land for a public park where tired people may rest, and little children may play. This love or this large plan sheds

brightness over all his duller days. I know a solitary mechanic who has lived in the simplest way all his long unmarried life that at its end he might build a home for orphan children. This tender hope he cherished, and the poetry he read to cheer his lonely evenings, and the memory of the woman he loved who had died just before their wedding day, blended with this hope and blessed all his life.

The man who deliberately plans his own life so that it will contribute to the value of as many lives about him as possible, by just so much multiplies his own future joys. Therefore love and friendship must be counted necessities in a permanently happy life. Generous friendship which means good comradeship, the sharing of another's interests, the giving and taking of the best that each has,—this is, next to a happy marriage and the ideal life of the home, the largest enrichment the years can bring to a fine spirit.

"Who is the happiest of men? He who values the merits of others,
And in their pleasure takes joy, even as though
'twere his own,"

sang Goethe. Love of that noble type that asks to "give as God gives, counting not the cost," and forgets to ask whether it is receiving its due day by day,—that love is itself a perpetual spring of happiness. While every one must sooner or later realize that without these deep experiences the fullness of earthly happiness cannot be reached, yet no one can find it who seeks the great gift of love simply for the personal pleasure it will bring. "For love is fellow-service, I believe." "Marrying for a home," rushing into intimacies only because one is lonely—this destroys the chance of a true home—this increases solitude. What we can do is to carefully cultivate through life the friendly spirit in ourselves; we can nourish the loving nature. And we must not be afraid of giving affection even to those most above us in goodness or knowledge or position. "Love is a present for a mighty king." It is what no one can demand as a right, but it is therefore doubly a joy freely to give.

The next rule will be to cultivate the habit of cheerfulness. Looking on the bright side should be distinctly chosen as a principle of life, and made a habit of mind. We need not deny that there are shadows, but we can still elect to live in the sunshine. Indeed we must not deceive ourselves and pretend that all is well and this the best possible of worlds; but it remains our duty to

decide what we will make the atmosphere of our life. No life without choice! Every moment we are called on to select what we shall hear, see, say, think, feel. To drift along, allowing whatever turns up equally to overflow us, is the act of a fool. Let us, therefore, demand happiness, turn our minds to meet it, and scrutinize every situation for materials out of which it may be formed. Time and place for it must be provided. In this country we do not make room enough for simple, everyday pleasures; we fill our days too full; we are always getting ready to quietly enjoy. We dream that soon we will be ready to really live, and not simply be making a living,—until some day there is crape on the door and the chance is gone forever. We ought to hold each day fast and refuse to let it go without its taste of joy.

"Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call today his own;
He who, secure within, can say
Tomorrow do thy worst, for I have lived today."

The problem then is how to so enrich each of our common days. Let us try to remember George Sand's true word that "happiness lies in the consciousness we have of it, and by no means in the way the future keeps its promises;" and that real happiness is cheap enough though we pay dearly for its counterfeit.

The story is told of the Duke of Wellington riding home with a young man of elegance through a London fog. As they slowly crawled through the dreary streets the young man peevishly complained: "What a miserable drive this has been!" "Miserable, do you call it? Miserable!" the duke shouted, "Why, what do you mean? Didn't you see the lights flare on those lobster-backs on the barrow at the corner?" An eye for lobster backs in the light,—that makes an artist of a man. That temper of mind makes a Browning cry:

How good is man's life, the mere living!
How fit to employ
All the heart and the mind and the senses
Forever in joy!

The world is full of noises; the question is: Have I an ear for the music of the spheres? Or do I go through life with eyes that see not, and ears that hear not, and so a heart that cannot comprehend?

"Pleasures lie thickest where no pleasures seem.
There's not a leaf that falls upon the ground
But holds some joy of silence or of sound,
Some sprite begotten of a summer dream."

If you are inclined to think you could be

happy in the condition of some one else who seems more fortunate, read Browning's "Pippa Passes" and follow the little girl from the silk mill through her one holiday in the year, when she plays that she is one after another of the happiest people she has ever seen. Watch the poor, barefoot, singing child as she touches the life of lover, of bride, of mother, of priest, while they in turn reach the crisis of life; and hear her kindle into flame the noblest in them, in the supreme hour of temptation, by her

"God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world."

After all it is this great abiding belief that crowns life with a steady happiness, a quiet peace that the world cannot give,—and therefore cannot take away. If any man is sure that "good is the final goal of ill,"

"That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things,"

nothing can make him a permanently beaten man. He may stand by the grave of his dearest, and exult that memory is possession; he may see his wealth vanish and know that men do not live by bread alone; health and youth may fade, but he sees that the measure of a man's youth is the measure of the hope in his heart. "We live by admiration, hope and love," Wordsworth says. Death of friends cannot stop a man's loving if all his life he has trained himself in the noble art of friendship. When the habit of admiration has become fixed,

"The meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

Every day has its story of humble devotion or bit of heroism to call out reverence. With the beauty of the world before our seeing eyes, with the story of men struggling up to light, with the voices of the great dead echoing from the past, is it strange that "hope springs eternal in the human breast?"

More than a dozen years ago Professor Henry Drummond called my attention to a little print of "The Angelus" in a poor girl's dying chamber in a tenement house, and he asked me why that picture was in more rich men's palaces and poor men's cottages than any other picture of our time. Since then I have watched for it in farm houses, in mill tenements, in working girls' cold chambers, in college students' pretty rooms, in rich women's receptions—and I have found it everywhere. Professor Drum-

mond has since told the world why. The little picture is of the essence of life,—a full life if it includes love and work and worship,—a happy life if beside one we love we faithfully work together, looking up to God.

No American stands without gratitude in the kitchen of the lonely little farmhouse, out of sight of neighbors, where Whittier was born. Read "Snow-bound" if you question the power of a hard, bare life among the New England hills to produce the deepest springs of happiness. Wander about Concord and stand before the plain homes of poet, philosopher, novelist, historian, if you would know what plain living and high thinking mean.

Certain things then are clear. Happiness is not only a high privilege, no matter what circumstances may be; it is a moral duty. "Joy is the grace we say to God." Many things contribute to happiness:—health, and we should build up and protect calm nerves, unaching heads, deep lungs; money, and we should gladly earn and use its means of giving help and pleasure; friends, and we should value them as no other earthly good; education, and we should cultivate ourselves in the love of good books, of nature, of art, of music, sure that every such new permanent interest will be a bulwark against loss and sorrow.

But happiness does not consist in these. It consists in ourselves, and in the use we make of the things here mentioned. Some of these things may well be called good, because through them we are able to broaden happiness and give it influence over many. Some may be called bad, because when our lot is cast among these, we are called on for greater ingenuity, steadfastness and content in the narrower range. But the substance of happiness is everywhere the same, whatever its scope may be. It is an inner temper, fashioned out of observation, responsiveness, teachableness, choice, courage, affection, reverence, self-abandonment. It is not incompatible with grief. It is largely unaffected by accident. It is more interested in other matters than in its own continuance. Beholding the marvelous outer world it can say with the brave sick man Stevenson,

"The world is so full of a number of things
That I think we should all be as happy as kings."

And having learned also from the Master about the still more marvelous inner world, it can say, "I will not let my heart be troubled. I believe in God."



MADONNA OF THE WORKSHOP.
From the painting by Dagnan-Bouveret.



THE EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

By Edwin Erle Sparks



Summary of Pre-
ceding Chapters.

[Chapters I.-IV. appeared in the October issue. They treated first of expansion as a necessary law of human progress; the dispersion of mankind from the place of origin; the birth of nations; and the governing principles in mankind, as applied to our history, and disclosed in the expansion of the American people in all aspects. Chapter II. described the preparations of Europe in the fifteenth century for expansion—the overflow to the Western Hemisphere. Chapter III. described Spain's part in the western expansion, and the early partition of the western world by Spain, France, England and Portugal; the English speaking colonies proving the fittest to survive. Chapter IV. described the alien races in the English colonies and suggested the evolution of a new type of people from them.

Chapters V.-VIII. appeared in November. Two chapters described colonial life in the English colonies. Chapter VII. set forth the elements in and the results of the French-English struggle for the Mississippi Valley. Chapter VIII. described the national boundaries and the influence of a "public domain."]

CHAPTER IX.

THE BEGINNINGS OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

*Required Reading
for the Chautau-
qua Literary and
Scientific Circle.*

The United States
in 1783.

Distracted by the disorders attending the trial of the Articles of Confederation, the people of the United States had no leisure after the Revolution in which to contemplate the vastness and richness of their first domain. Indeed, because of its vast extent much of it was unexplored and unknown. Fifteen hundred miles inland from the sea it extended. It occupied the fertile Atlantic coast plain, varying from fifty to three hundred miles in width. It crossed the wooded Alleghenies. It embraced the exceedingly fertile valleys of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and their tributaries. It meant 830,000 square miles of possibility.

The three basins.

But when the sentimental came down to the practical, a great difficulty was foreseen in the lack of communication between the different parts. There were three great drainage basins,—the Atlantic, the Great Lakes, and the Gulf. In each of these basins the waterways furnished almost a network of communication, but between the heads of the different streams were irritating portages or carrying-places. The courses of the streams were in many instances interrupted by falls and rapids. Some of them during certain portions of the year were dried up or too low for transportation.

Between the great drainage basins were watersheds more or less difficult to pass. The Allegheny mountains especially formed a vast barrier on the west, with but one accessible way over them. This way had been found as a result of the first demand for western expansion and it had made the beginnings of Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Ohio Company.

The first traders from Virginia and Pennsylvania had learned from the Indians to go up the Potomac river to the mouth of Wills Creek, where now stands Cumberland, Maryland. Thence they followed the trail over the intervening ridges to the Youghiogheny, down which they floated into the Monongahela and so into the Ohio. A trading company of tide-water Virginia gentlemen,¹ among them the two half-brothers of George Wash-



¹In 1748, Thomas Lee and twelve other persons in Virginia and Maryland organized the Ohio Company and were given five hundred thousand acres of land by the king. Two-fifths were to be located at once and to be free from any tax for ten years, provided one hundred families should be settled on the lands within seven years and defended by a fort and garrison. Two cargoes of goods suited to the Indian trade were imported, but the settlement was hindered by fear of the French and Indians. After only four years of actual existence the company disbanded, at considerable pecuniary loss to its members. It was the forerunner of the "Walpole grant." See Sparks's Washington, vol. II., page 478, and following.

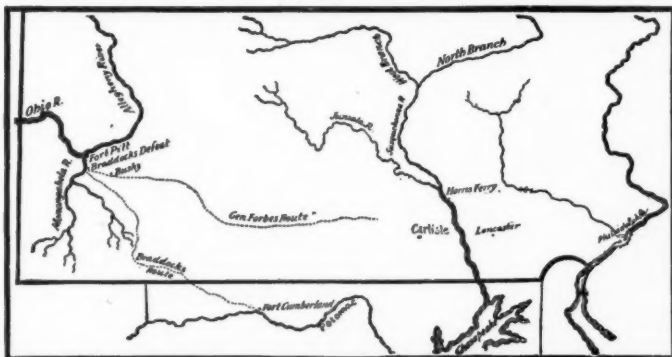
ington, had secured from the king a grant of land between the Monongahela and the Ohio and they enlarged and improved the Wills Creek road. They were prevented from making settlements by the encroaching French. In 1754, Colonel George Washington,² of the Virginia militia, on an expedition against the French, tried to follow this road. He complained to the governor of Virginia: "We have been two days making a bridge across the river (Youghioghenny) and have not done yet. . . . The great difficulty and labor that it requires to mend and alter the road prevent our marching above three or four miles a day." General Braddock used the same road on his disastrous campaign, and henceforth it was known as Braddock's road.

Braddock's road.

Another road north of and parallel to the Braddock road had been made by the Forbes or Bouquet expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758. It was called the Raystown road, from the farthest western settlement on it. Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was the rallying place for travel on each road. From Carlisle to the junction of the rivers forming the Ohio by the Raystown road, was a distance of one hundred and ninety-three miles over a way which was little more than a cleared path through the forests and across the mountains. The Wills Creek road was therefore usually chosen, although it was nineteen miles longer. Water travel also alleviated its hardships for no inconsiderable portion of the way.

The Forbes road.

In thus using the Potomac river, the Virginians were simply taking advantage of the provision of mother Nature. It was the only stream on the Atlantic plain at all navigable whose head lay toward the western



SKETCH MAP OF SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.*

mountains. The Connecticut, the Hudson and the Delaware led toward the north. The Mohawk came from the west but it was impeded by falls and its head lay in the lake region of central New York amidst an impenetrable growth of briars. The Susquehanna was shallow and full of rapids. Even had it been navigable, its western branch made but a tortuous route over the mountains.

Rivers of the coast plain.

On the other hand, the Potomac was really an arm of the sea extending two hundred miles inland to Alexandria. Lord Fairfax,³ nearly three score years before fulfillment, made a prophecy that the future "seat of empire" would be located on this river. But above Alexandria a series

Advantages of the Potomac.

² George Washington was an adjutant general with the rank of major in the Virginia militia when he was only nineteen. He was appointed to command a military expedition to the Ohio when he was twenty-one. He was made lieutenant-colonel at twenty-two and commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces at twenty-three. He was forty-three when he accepted the command of the American forces in the Revolutionary war with the rank of general.

³ From Sparks's Washington, vol. II., page 15.

⁴ See note, page 266.

* From Fisher's Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth.

THE GREAT FALLS
OF THE POTOMAC.



The Potomac
Company.

of rapids began which culminated in the Great Falls, a prime hindrance to navigation. It was with mingled feelings of admiration and regret that the Virginians viewed these falls.

However, the art of man could amend the work of nature. The year following the close of the Revolutionary war, the state of Virginia organized the Potomac Land Company for improving the navigation of the Potomac from tide water to Wills Creek, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Owing to his exertions for the enterprise, General George Washington was given fifty shares of stock in the company.⁴ He afterwards made a personal inspection of the river from Harper's Ferry to the Falls. His imagination saw it part of a great transportation system to the Ohio river. Thence the way would lead down to the mouth of the Muskingum and up that river to the Cuyahoga portage; down the Cuyahoga to Lake Erie and thence to Detroit. He saw another possible route from the Ohio to Lake Erie along the Beaver river and still another along the Scioto. Yet the first wave of western immigration turned from the Potomac southward rather than northward. This was due partly to the nature of the people.

The migratory
Southerners.

The Virginians and their neighbors were more migratory than the colonists farther north. They were a country people, agriculturists and hunters. The rifle was a companion. They were accustomed to solitude. Their chief crop, tobacco, was exhaustive and new soil was constantly needed. Slave labor was extensive. It did not cultivate the ground



⁴Thomas Fairfax, sixth baron, came to the American colonies because of an alleged disappointment in love and settled in Virginia, on the vast estate he had inherited from his mother, the daughter of Lord Culpepper. This embraced over five million acres between the Potomac and the Rappahannock. Some of it was surveyed by his young friend, George Washington. Near Winchester, Fairfax erected a temporary residence preparatory to a great manor house. This bachelor seat he called Greenway Court. He was grieved to see Washington take the rebel side in the Revolutionary war and it is said died of a broken heart upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. A stanza of an old song runs:

Then up rose Joe all at the word,
And took his master's arm,
And to the bed he softly led
The lord of Greenway farm.

And there he called on Britain's name,
And oft he wept full sore,
And sighed "Thy will, O Lord, be done,"
And word spake never more.

⁵Washington was a wealthy man and accepted the stock simply as a trust to accumulate for the founding of charity schools. In his will the object was changed to a national university. Attempts have been made at various times looking to the fulfillment of Washington's wish.



OLD BUFFALO PATH.

thoroughly and intelligently. New land was required. Civilization pressed along the frontier line which was being pushed out through the southern Alleghenies. Thoughts of a new empire arose.

The treaty of Fort Stanwix (now Utica), New York, gave the white man a right to penetrate the trans-Alleghenian region, concerning which he had heard so many stories from its former aboriginal possessors. There were great meadows sparsely covered with trees under which the "blue grass" grew.* There were "mineral springs" whose waters gave different tastes. There were "salt licks" where the ground had been lowered for the space of acres by the deer and buffalo which had come there for years to lick the salty earth. The animals could be depended on for a constant supply of food and the ground for the ever necessary salt.

The western
country.

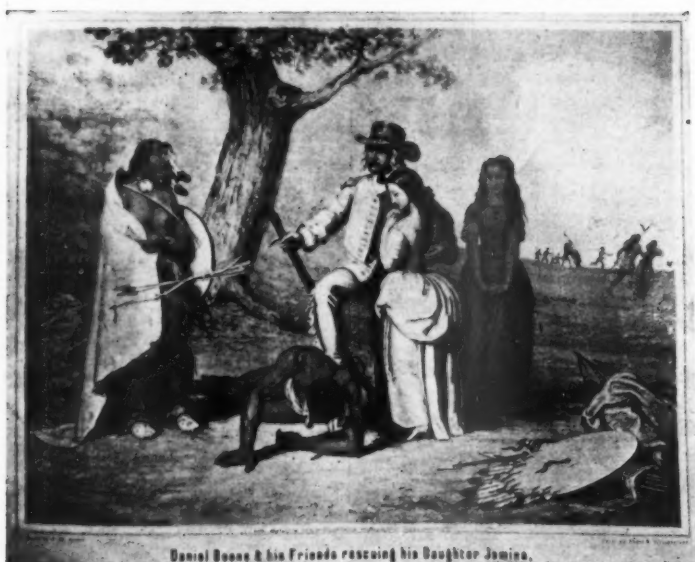
The buffalo was the early pathfinder. His huge bulk tore a way through the underbrush and his hoofs wore smooth the adopted paths between water courses and feeding places. Buffalo paths may yet be traced in many places in the middle West. In searching for a way from the western Virginia valleys to the Kentucky region, Daniel Boone, "the Columbus of the land," found that all buffalo paths passed through the Cumberland Gap. In 1769 he laid out a road two hundred miles long, passing through the Gap to the blue grass region of central Kentucky. Four years later the Virginia legislature accepted this as the legal road to their Kentucky possessions and made elaborate preparations for improving it under a guard of soldiers. The Indian title had been purchased but many Indians refused to abide by the treaty. Little was accomplished on the road and it remained simply a track for the horseman or footman.

Buffalo pathfinders.

*The adjective "blue" is applied to a species of grass in England as well as in Kentucky, Texas and Montana. Every species is noted for the pasture and hay it affords. The Kentucky blue grass occupies a limestone region and grows in the partial shade of open woods. Its boundaries are distinctly marked by its vegetation.

†Daniel Boone will always stand as the type of a backwoodsman. He possessed great powers of endurance. He is said to have walked eight hundred miles in sixty-two days upon one occasion. When his daughter with the daughter of a neighbor was captured by the Indians, Boone overtook and rescued them before they had gone forty miles from Boonesborough. This adventure has been described and portrayed many times. An old print preserved in the Congressional Library at Washington is shown herewith.

FROM AN OLD PRINT.

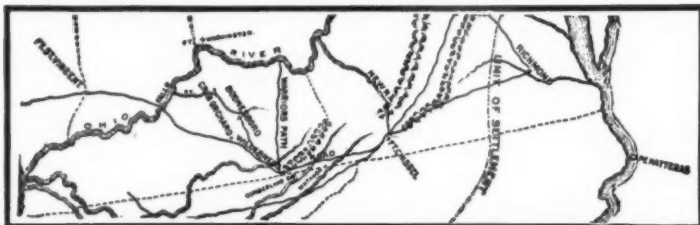


Daniel Boone & his Friends rescuing his Daughter Jinna.

All goods had to be carried on pack saddles.* It was thirty years after Boone had traced the road before it was made passable for wagons, and then the expense was borne by public contribution. Five years later the Kentucky legislature adopted the road and placed tolls on it for its repair. This was the famous "Wilderness road,"[†] a name familiar to every early settler in Kentucky.

The Tennessee emigrants branched off from the Wilderness road at the Powell river or turned south along the Clinch, the French Broad and the Holston. Jonesboro was founded as the frontier town in Tennessee but many pioneers pushed on to Knoxville and even founded Nashville on the

THE WILDERNESS ROAD.



The peopling of Tennessee.

site of a deserted French village. Ten years before the Revolution a regular road was opened from Campbell's Station to Nashville, over which parties were escorted at stated times by detachments of troops. By the close of the Revolution there were probably ten thousand people in what is now the state of Tennessee, then a district of North Carolina.



* The pack saddle was made from the fork of a tree whose sides happened to curve to fit the sides of the horse. Upon it the goods to be carried were fastened. Finding a good fork was often no easy task. It is said that the eye of a preacher holding service at a camp meeting in the woods once chanced to light upon a good crotch in a tree above him but he announced that no attempt would be made to secure it before the conclusion of the services.

[†] Between Crab Orchard and the Cumberland Gap in Kentucky the railroad several times crosses the Wilderness road. It may be traced from the car windows. The full extent of the road is seen in the accompanying map taken from the publications of the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky.

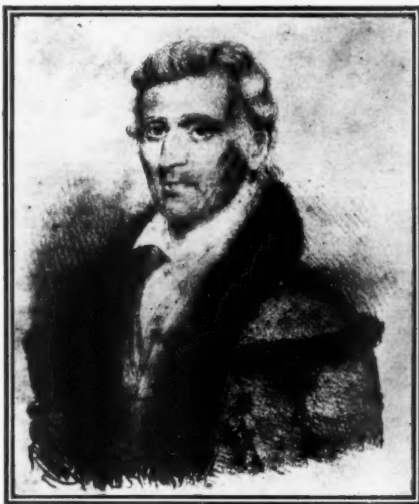
CHAPTER X.

THE BEGINNINGS OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE — (CONTINUED).

Incident to the peopling of this new country there could not fail to be some friction. James Harrod had founded Harrodsburg, Kentucky, under the Virginia royal patronage. But many argued that this new land belonged to the Indians and not to King George. Richard Henderson, a wealthy North Carolinian, at a Cherokee council on the Wautauga, bought all the land lying south of the Ohio and between the Kentucky and the Cumberland rivers. Disregarding the proclamations of the governors of both Virginia and North Carolina, Henderson in 1775 organized the company of "The Proprietors of the Colony of Transylvania" and marched his colonists into Kentucky, with Daniel Boone as guide.

The state of
Transylvania

At Boonesborough they constructed a "station" consisting of a quadrangle of huts with a projecting block house at each corner. A number of hunters and adventurers crowded into the new state of Transylvania. Order was maintained and Henderson ruled like a feudal lord of olden time. A house of representatives was chosen and six laws passed. One forbade Sabbath breaking and profanity, and another encouraged the breeding of fast horses. There were probably two hundred and fifty white men at Boonesborough and but few white women. In a short time the citizens grew tired of Henderson's exacting rule. The state of Virginia dissolved the revolutionary state of Transylvania, appeasing Henderson and his sons by the grant of two hundred thousand acres each.



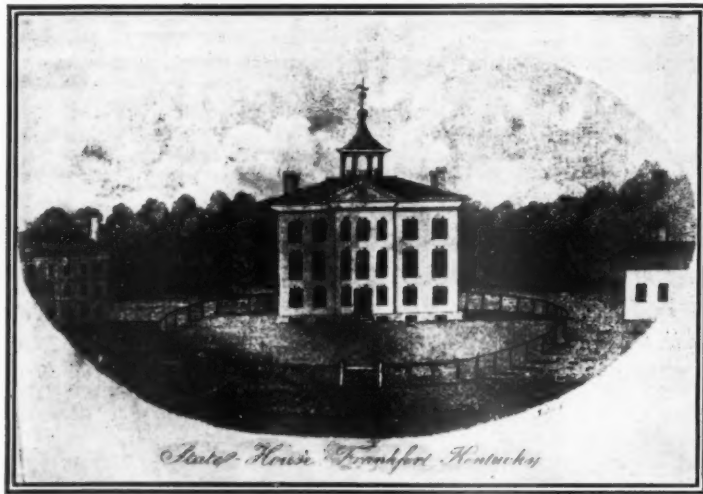
DANIEL BOONE.
(From an old lithograph.)

A Virginia court for Kentucky county met at Boonesborough the year of independence. Later it ordered a court house to be built in a safe place. There was to be room for the court in one end and for two juries in the other. A jail was also ordered to be made of hewed or sawed logs nine inches thick. Around the isolated site of these buildings Danville arose and so claims to have been the first capital. There was a great respect for the law among these early people in the wilderness. Controversies involving personal honor were settled without the intervention of the law; but the rights of property were grounded in the hope of public justice. The number of attendants at court as well as the number of cases decreased during the summer or working months. The court house often cost more than the county could afford, but was a matter of public pride and of rivalry with neighboring counties. The state house at Frankfort was pictured in the eastern magazines as an "elegant, three-story limestone structure, in a country where the eye is seldom gratified with a building superior to a log hut." Any Kentuckian who rode into Frankfort viewed this building with pardonable pride as he tied his horse to the "hitching rack" which encircled the front.

Kentucky courts.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, immigration spread rapidly to the western portion of the state along the Ohio river. Many began

FROM THE NEW
YORK MAGAZINE,
1796.



Founding of
Louisville.

to come down that stream from Pittsburg to various disembarking points. Limestone (now Maysville, Kentucky) was a favorite place. Lower down were the Falls of the Ohio, a landmark and meeting place for the Indians and French. It retained its prominence with the English speaking people, and near the portage around the Falls arose a village named "Louisville" for the French king who had aided the American cause. It contained probably the first store in the state. Louisville was founded just one hundred and seventy years after the founding of Jamestown. So long it had taken to cross the mountains.

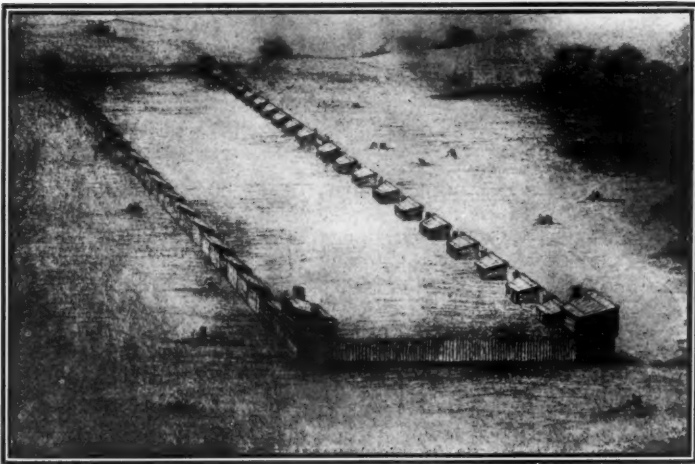
Evidences of the new civilization soon appeared. In 1786 the Danville Political Club, a debating society, was organized to meet every Saturday night. It flourished for many years and discussed such questions as the Indian title to the lands in America, the best qualification of suffrage and the expediency of Kentucky separating from Virginia. The following year appeared the first number of the *Kentucky Gazette*, printed at Lexington by John Bradford. In 1780 the Transylvania University (now Kentucky University) was chartered. These frontiersmen were patriotic. The *Virginia Independent Chronicle* of September 3, 1788, contained an account of the celebration of the previous fourth of July at Lexington, "Kentucke."¹⁰

Early civilization in
the West.

"The booth in which the dinner was prepared, was constructed in the form of a cross. In the centre was a side board twelve feet square; in each wing was a table thirty feet long; the roof was an arch twentyfour feet high; in the centre over the side board was erected a platform fourteen feet high, on which was placed a band of music consisting of fourteen instruments; there were arched windows amounting to fourteen, and four large arched doors; on each table were forty-nine dishes, in all an hundred and ninety-six. . . . We were at different periods saluted by fourteen riflemen's firing to the number of fourteen rounds. We danced on the green till six o'clock in the evening, when we retired to Capt. Young's Tavern, where after drinking tea we danced a sufficient time; when an elegant supper was provided by that gentleman; after partaking of the delicacies of which, and spending our time till three o'clock in the morning, as between tea and supper, we finished the rejoicing consecrated to that auspicious day. During the whole time the greatest sobriety an oecconomy reigned triumphant (to the honour of the company be it said) and the greatest marks of approbation and satisfaction were visible in every countenance."



¹⁰ The attempt to imitate the Indian name for the region caused much variety in the early spelling of the word "Kentucky." Kaintucke, Kantucke and Caintuck were different forms. Some people still speak of "Old Caintuck." An act of the state legislature authorized the modern spelling.



GEORGE ROGERS
CLARK'S PLAN OF
BRYANT'S STATION.

The Kentucky country was shown in a map made by John Filson,¹¹ who came from Pennsylvania to enter land in Kentucky about 1784. He gained his data from descriptions of residents. He carried the map back to Delaware to be printed. It shows fifty forts, eight villages and three counties. There were also numerous "stations."¹² For several years a contest went on between these progressive and restless people of Kentucky and the parent state of Virginia, which was ended in 1792 by the admission of Kentucky to the Union. Likewise the attempts of Tennessee pioneers to gain independence of North Carolina created, for a short time, the revolutionary state of Franklin under Governor John Sevier.¹³

Only when the hardships of the pioneers are brought vividly before one does he realize the will power necessary to overcome them. Even trivial affairs frequently bore hard, as the writer of the following lines shows:

thurs (May) 30th (1775) We set out again and went down to Elk garden and then suplied our Selves With Seed Corn and irish tators then went on a littel way and turned my hors to drive before me and he got scard and ran away threw Down the Saddle Bags and broke three of our powder goards and Abrams beast Burst open a walet of corn and lost a good Deal and made a turrabel flustration amongst the Reast of the Horses Drakes mair run against a sapling and noet it down we cacht them all agin and went on and lodged at John Duncans

The diary of a pioneer.

Sunday 23rd — this morning the peopel meets and draws for chois of lots this is a very warm day

monday 24th — we all view our lots and some Dont like them.

tuesday 25th — in the eavning we git us a plaise at the mouth of the creek and begin clearing

wednesday 26th — We begin Building us a house and a plaise of Defense to Keep the indians off this day we begin to live without bread



¹¹ Filson was the prophet of learning in Kentucky. The society named for him in Louisville is active in collecting and preserving material relating to early Kentucky history. Some of the illustrations used in this chapter appear through the kindness of its president, Mr. R. T. Durrett. Filson has been unduly ridiculed for proposing the name of Losantiville (ville or village *ante* opposite to *os* the mouth of L the Licking river) for the site of what is now Cincinnati. The proposition was but part of the classic spirit of the day. The fate of Filson is unknown, as is that of Harrod. Each perished in the solitude of the early forests.

¹² This word was originally applied to an established place of halting along the roads frequented by emigrants. It was usually the house of a settler where food and lodging could be obtained. On the frontier proper it was a barricaded settlement. A village sometimes gathered about a station, retaining the name. A colony of foreigners might constitute a station. Among the celebrated stations in Kentucky were Bryant's, Clark's and Low Dutch.

¹³ The story of this military hero, revolutionary governor, outlaw, prisoner, legal governor and member of Congress, may be found in many places. His temporary state was named for his friend, Franklin. Professor Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, describes fully these revolutionary states in the first volume of the American Historical Review.

thursday 27th — Raney all Day But We still keep about our house
 Satterday 29th — we git our house kivered with Bark and move our things into it at Night
 and Begin housekeeping Eanock Smith Robert Whitledge and myself.
 tuesday 2nd — I went out in the morning and killed a turkey and come in and got some on
 for my breakfast and then went and sot in to clearing for Corn¹⁴

CHAPTER XI.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The causes which led to the peopling of the region south of the Ohio river before that lying to the north may be summed up:

1. Ease of access, as shown in the preceding chapter.
2. The restless nature of the rural population in the states immediately east.
3. The quieting of the Indian claim to the region.
4. Ownership of the land being vested in the states of Virginia and

North Carolina and not disputed, as was that of the region lying north of the Ohio river.

When the several states holding these disputed claims north of the river yielded them to Congress, as described in chapter eight, that body accepted the land as a trust until the number of inhabitants should warrant the creation of new states from it. It is impossible to say who first conceived the idea of selling these lands for the benefit of the public treasury. It was a wide



EARLY CLAIMS AND
MODERN STATES IN
THE NORTHWEST
TERRITORY.

departure from the lavish granting of tracts by the king over which jurisdiction only was retained. Congress placed under the Board of the Treasury the disposal of this public land lying north and west of the Ohio river and prepared to erect it into a "Western Territory," later called the "Northwest Territory."

Necessity for
surveys.

In many of the older states, especially in the South, no surveys of the land had been made and settlers had been allowed to make their own boundaries by "tomahawk marks" on the trees. Much land was left between these farms and frequent litigation ensued. Profiting by this experience, Congress determined to be more systematic with its lands and appointed Thomas Hutchins "Geographer of the United States," and ordered him to make a survey of the public lands preparatory to offering them for sale.

Hutchins's
rectangular system.

Hutchins had been a royal military engineer on the Bouquet expedition and had planned a system of surveys for the frontier lands. To satisfy

¹⁴ Extracts from the journal of William Calk, traveling from Prince Williams County, Virginia, to Booneborough, Kentucky. Printed in full in vol. II. of the Filson Club Publications.

the jealous states, he was given thirteen assistants, one from each state. Only eleven appeared in 1786, when he began his work by running a line due north from the southwest corner of Pennsylvania until it crossed the Ohio river. This line prolonged would make the boundary between Pennsylvania and the Northwest Territory. At the point of crossing the river a line was run due west at right angles to the north line. By running parallel lines at distances of six miles from these two lines, a huge "gridiron" with spaces six miles square was spread over the land. These squares were called "townships," an adaptation of the New England division known as a "town."

The final method of surveying the public land as arranged by Congress differs in certain particulars from the first directions to Hutchins, although the "rectangular system" has always formed the basis of operations. A row of townships north and south was called a "range." Each township was subdivided into thirty-six equal squares called sections. Each section was a mile square and contained 640 acres of land. The section was subdivided by emphasizing the middle cross lines into groups of fours or "quarters," designated by northeast, southeast, etc.

Later it was found desirable to erect north and south lines at different places to be called "principal meridians" and to form correcting and starting points. The first one is the state line between Ohio and Indiana. Upwards of thirty of these lines have been established as the surveying has moved westward. Across these meridians "base lines" have been run at right angles to preserve the rectangular system. From the principal meridians ranges are numbered east and west and from the base lines townships are numbered north and south. By this arrangement it is possible to describe the exact location of a tract of land.

For instance, assume that the township whose southwest corner is shown in the accompanying diagram is number four north of the base line and in range five west of the third principal meridian. The tract of land marked "X" lies in section 31 of the township and would be described as the northwest one-fourth of the southwest one-fourth of section 31 in township four north and range five west of the third meridian. It would be abbreviated into the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, T. 4. N., R. 5. W. of 3rd P. M. The tract "Z" is N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, T. 4. N., R. 5. W. of 3rd P. M.¹

Congress made all possible arrangements to suit the needs of prospective purchasers of land. In the first range, townships bearing even numbers were to be sold entire; those bearing odd numbers, in lots. In the next range the order was reversed, and so on. A minimum price of one dollar per acre was established. In every township lot sixteen was reserved for

Base lines and
meridians.

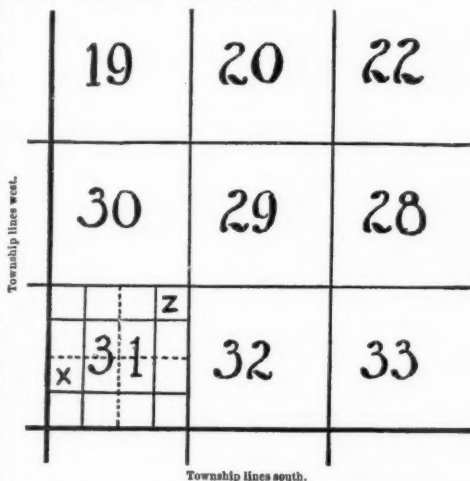


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS.

Attractions for
purchasers.

¹ This illustration was chosen purely by chance, but if followed up on a sectional map the tracts will be found to lie near Highland, Madison County, Illinois.

the maintenance of public schools and one-third of all gold, silver, lead, and copper mines was kept for the benefit of the general government. A public highway was to run along each section line and a school house to be located at alternate crossings of these roads. Thus no settler would be more than a half mile from a public road or much farther than a mile from a schoolhouse.²

The seven ranges.

The surveyors worked rapidly under the direction of Hutchins and by 1787 had laid off the first "seven ranges"³ from the eastward, and the land was thrown on the market. But the political difficulties of the day distracted public attention. It was feared that the government was too feeble to protect purchasers from Indian raids. Also, many people who might otherwise have purchased from the United States had claims to "bounty lands" which they hoped to locate in the Northwest Territory. These bounty lands were the fruits of the dark days of the Revolutionary war, when the Congress had been obliged in two emergencies to encourage enlistment in the army by the promise of "wild" land. Many of the states which then laid claims to western land made similar promises.

The soldiers and the west.

Doubtless around the camp fires numerous discussions took place about the possible value of the lands to be received, and many visions arose in the minds of the future agriculturists. No sooner had the lands north of the Ohio river come into the hands of the general government than a petition reached Congress from two hundred and eighty-five officers residing in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, for the grant of a tract of land bounded by Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, the Ohio river and a meridian beyond the Scioto river. Nothing came immediately of the scheme, but it was revived three years later at a meeting of "land certificate" holders at the Bunch of Grapes tavern in Boston. Among their number was General Benjamin Tupper, who had been a substitute surveyor on Hutchins's staff. He was turned back at Pittsburgh by the Indian scare, but had been sufficiently near the Ohio country to hear of its wonders. He aroused the enthusiasm of the company by his descriptions of the land along the Ohio; the great sycamore trees; the streams abounding with fish; the exceedingly fertile soil.⁴ General Parsons, who had descended the Ohio to the Falls, corroborated the stories of his comrade, Tupper.⁵ Hutchins was consulted and advised settling on the Ohio river rather than the shore of Lake Erie, because of accessibility. He pointed out the mouth of the Muskingum river as a most favorable spot for the settlement to begin.

The name "Ohio Company of Associates" was adopted and the organization sent Parsons and afterward Dr. Manasseh Cutler⁶ to the



² Three variations of locating highways are shown in different parts of the United States. In the older states the roads pass along fields or around hills by easy ascent. In the level regions of the newer states the roads stretch away in straight lines and at mile intervals, according to the system of surveys. In the uplands of states, at one time in the Northwest Territory and those formed later, one often sees an abandoned government road running straight up the side of a hill and near by the improved county road reaching the summit by an easy grade. Common sense usually rises superior to any system.

³ The "geographer's line," as Hutchins's due west line is called, was run only forty-two miles when the work was stopped through fear of the Indians. The line can be traced in some of the adjacent county boundaries. It ends near Bolivar, Ohio.

⁴ Tupper was a Massachusetts soldier, who served in the French wars, the Revolutionary war, and the Shays rebellion. On a second journey to the Ohio he served on the staff of Hutchins. An account of his funeral on the frontier may be found in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, January, 1888.

⁵ Parsons was a Connecticut man who had gone to the Ohio as a commissioner to treat with the Miami Indians.

⁶ Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, served as Chaplain in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He afterwards became pastor of the Congregational society in Hamlet parish, Ipswich, where he remained for fifty-six years. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Yale for his attainments in natural science.

Congress to purchase sufficient land for its purpose. But Cutler's mission was broader than the mere purchase of so many acres. Until erected into a state the land would presumably be under the general government. The New England soldiers had inherited a veneration for the forms of free government and the state encouragement of education and morality. Hence they were much concerned in the kind of rule the United States was to give them with the land. Having just emerged from a monarchy, the people in their state constitutions had hedged the individual about with many precautions lest his rights be encroached upon by the central government. A "bill of rights" must be assured by the Congress.

Cutler's mission.

When Cutler arrived in New York, the Congress happened to be considering this very question of a government for the Northwest Territory, resolutions for which had been drawn up by Jefferson three years before. At Cutler's suggestion, Congress added to the general provisions of the ordinance a set of six articles providing for:

The Ohio Company secures an ordinance.

1. Freedom of religion.
2. Habeas corpus, bail, rights of property, sacredness of contracts, etc.
3. Establishment of schools and maintenance of good faith with the Indians.
4. Non-alienation of the territory, just taxation of the inhabitants, non-taxation of state lands, and free navigation of waters.
5. Arrangement of boundaries for states to be created from the territory.

The Ordinance of 1787.

6. No slavery to be permitted, but fugitive slaves to be returned.

A vast amount of extravagant praise has been expended upon the provisions of this Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory.⁷ The wisdom and foresight of its framers have been the subjects of frequent eulogy. It was simply a business transaction on sound principles. Congress wanted to sell the land and was willing to humor the purchasers in five of the six articles, preserving its own rights in the fourth one. The New Englanders wanted such rights guaranteed as they had under their state constitutions. They wanted to live peaceably with the Indians and not to be obliged to compete with slave labor. It was only a few years since slavery had existed in their own states and they knew how free labor suffered from it.

A business transaction.

After the passage of the Ordinance a bargain was struck between Congress and Manasseh Cutler for two million acres of land. It was to lie north of the Ohio river, beginning on the west line of the seven ranges, and to extend to the eighteenth range and far enough back from the river to make up the full amount. Five hundred thousand dollars was paid down. In default of some later payments, the purchase was reduced to a little over a million acres.

The Ohio Company's land.

Much farther west, John Cleves Symmes, Chief Justice of New Jersey, attempted to duplicate the Ohio company in a large speculation for himself and a few others. He negotiated with Congress for one million acres on the north side of the Ohio between the Great and Little Miami rivers. Congress was obliged to take back about two-thirds of this land in the vicissitudes which followed the Symmes company.

The Symmes purchase.

Virginia had early set aside the land in Kentucky between the Green and the Tennessee rivers for the redemption of her bounty certificates, but, lest it might prove insufficient, she reserved the district between the Scioto and the Little Miami rivers when she ceded her claims to the national government. This reservation of over six thousand square miles was therefore called the "Virginia Military District."

Virginia Military District.

⁷ The text of the Ordinance for the government of the territory lying north and west of the Ohio river may be found in the Old South Leaflets (Boston), American History Leaflets (Lovell & Co.), Poore's Constitutions and Charters, Hinsdale's Old Northwest, and Preston's Documents. Its authorship is in dispute.

Military bounty lands.

The United States had also bounty certificates to redeem, for which she set aside four thousand acres. These "Military Bounty Lands" lay west of the seven ranges and some distance north of the Ohio company lands.

Connecticut had no bounty claims to redeem, but she wished to foster religion and education in her state; she, therefore, at the time of cession, reserved a tract lying between the forty-first parallel and the northern boundary line of the United States for her schools and churches. It was to extend one hundred and twenty miles west from the Pennsylvania line. In 1792 half a million acres, comprising the entire western end of the reservation, was, by act of the Connecticut legislature, given to the inhabitants of New London and other towns of that state whose property had been destroyed in the raids made by the British during the war. In time this portion became known as "The Fire Sufferers' Lands" and simply "The Fire Lands." The entire reservation was known popularly as "The Connecticut Western Reserve," and shortened to "The Western Reserve."

The Connecticut Reserve.



FIRST PARTITIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

No other companies or speculators appeared, no other reservations had been made,⁸ and Congress was at liberty to throw the remaining lands on the market as soon as they could be surveyed. To them the general name of "Congress Lands" was given. They were divided in the surveys into townships of six miles square, as had been done in the Ohio Company's lands, the Symmes purchase, and the seven ranges.

In the Military

Bounty lands the townships were made five miles square. This was also the size established in the Connecticut reserve by the men who eventually bought the tract from that state.

The territory south of the river had been settled by individual effort and at great personal risk. That lying to the north had the protection of the United States. Fort Steuben was located on the upper Ohio, Fort Harmar at the mouth of the Muskingum, and Fort Washington between the mouths of the two Miamis. During the Indian war, which followed the opening of the Territory, many other forts were constructed. In order to give access to the interior of its lands, Congress authorized Ebenezer Zane to cut a road from Wheeling⁹ in a southwesterly direction

Under national protection.

⁸ In addition to the larger tracts described here, Congress in 1801 gave a strip of land between the Muskingum and the Scioto in the central part of what is now Ohio to fifty-seven refugees who, with their families, had been driven from Canada because of their American sympathy in the Revolutionary war. A small tract was given to one Dohrman, a Portuguese, who had aided the Americans in the war, and another grant to the Moravian Christian Indians after the massacre at Gnadenhütten. George Rogers Clark and his men were allowed one hundred and fifty thousand acres, located on the Ohio near the Falls in what is now Clark county, Indiana.

⁹ Wheeling was probably the first town settled on the Ohio. Zane was the founder. During a siege by the Indians in 1777, his sister, Elizabeth, carried the powder from her brother's house to the fort, as so frequently described.

to the Ohio river at Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky. He made a "trace" by cutting out the undergrowth and blazing the trees sufficiently to allow a wagon to pass through. He had to arrange for ferries at the crossing of the Muskingum, the Hockhocking, and the Scioto. At these points he very wisely located the three sections of land which he received for his labors. One became Zanesville, another Lancaster, and the third was opposite Chillicothe.

The land comprised in this first portion of the public lands now com-

Abuses of the land sales.

poses the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi. It contains 265,878 square miles, a territory larger than that occupied by any European state save Russia. If it could have been sold at what was then a fair rate, it would have yielded to the central government a princely sum. Congress soon raised the minimum rate to two dollars an acre, but even at this low rate many could not pay for their purchases; numerous relief measures were passed for them.¹⁰ The land

lying along streams was often taken first and the interior left on the market. Speculators and swindlers flocked into the land offices when they were opened. Large blocks of land fell into the hands of a few men and, for a time, a system of foreign landlordism threatened. But with all the abuses connected with the disposal of the public lands, it was fulfilling its best purpose in being parceled out among the people for the making of their homes. Indeed, the people themselves eliminated many of the evils and dangers by taking possession of the land, establishing homes and assuming the powers of self-government as Congress had given it to them.



FORT STEUBEN
RESTORED.
(Photo. by Filson & Son.)

CHAPTER XII.

THE PEOPLING OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The Ordinance of 1787 which Congress devised for the government of the Northwest Territory was framed largely from past experience as English colonies. It was more liberal than some of the colonies had possessed and less liberal than others had enjoyed. Yet its wisdom and justness is shown by the fact that the general plan has been adhered to in all later territorial government by the United States where the people seemed prepared for it.

According to its provisions, the United States retained the right to

Territorial
Precedent.

¹⁰ The land certificates which the government accepted for the public lands had gone down as low as twenty-three cents on the dollar. Hence, although the price for the Ohio Company was seventy cents per acre and the Symmes purchase sixty-six cents, the net average was not much above ten cents per acre.

The government of
the Northwest
Territory.

appoint a governor, secretary and three judges for the territory. The governor, in turn, was empowered to appoint inferior officers such as magistrates, and the lesser military officers. The governor and judges had the power of drawing up a code of laws. The central government retained the right of taxation. The second step was to give the people the beginnings of self-government when their population had reached a sufficient number to warrant it. In the Northwest Territory, the presence of five thousand free male inhabitants being certified to the governor, one branch of a General Assembly or Legislature was to be chosen by those entitled to vote. The second branch of the Legislature was to consist of a council of five members chosen by Congress from ten men nominated by the other branch. The people were allowed even a limited participation in the national government. They could choose through their Legislature a delegate to Congress with a right of debating but not of voting.

This territorial government was to be replaced by admission to statehood "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever" whenever the population reached sixty thousand free inhabitants, or at an earlier period "so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the Confederacy."¹ Such has been generally the embryonic civil government of a territory. It is a compromise between home rule and absolute dependency. Quite naturally the first authority in an outlying territory has been military. But the military régime has been replaced by this civil form as soon as it was safe to do so.

Officers for the
Northwest Terri-
tory.

The Ordinance was passed in July, 1787, and in the following October Congress appointed General Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, governor;² Winthrop Sargent, of Massachusetts, secretary; and Samuel Holden Parsons, of Connecticut, and James M. Varnum, of Rhode Island, judges. John Cleves Symmes was appointed the third judge. These men made preparations to proceed to the territory the following spring as soon as the streams were free of ice and the roads passable.

The Ohio Company's
beginning.

But the impatient Ohio Associates in Massachusetts could not await the beginnings of government in their new home. Two hours before day-break on the 2nd of December, 1787, several young men sat down to breakfast with the Rev. Manasseh Cutler at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Some of them were his parishioners and among them was his son. At dawn they paraded in front of the house, listened to an address from the preacher, fired a volley from their guns and marched away for the Ohio, to prepare the way for the Ohio Company colony. At Danvers they found twenty workmen and a strong baggage wagon awaiting them. On the black cover of the wagon Dr. Cutler had painted in large white letters: "FOR THE OHIO AT THE MUSKINGUM."

The journey to the
territory.

The expedition crossed the Hudson, and went down through Pennsylvania until it reached the old Braddock road and in midwinter pushed on to the Youghiogheny. It could go no farther. The river was frozen. No saw mills were running and boat timber was entirely wanting. While they tarried, smallpox broke out among them. In February, General Rufus Putnam, cousin of Israel Putnam, with the vanguard of the colony proper overtook them. No preparations had yet been made at the mouth of the Muskingum, but there being no women in the party, all decided to go forward together. In April they embarked on a Union galley of forty-

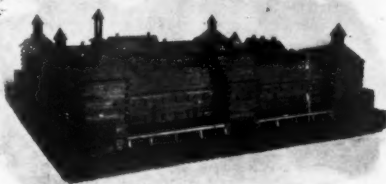


¹ The Ordinance was framed by the Congress under the Articles of Confederation before the Constitution of the United States was adopted. Hence the central government was called a "confederacy." The Congress under the Constitution reaffirmed the Ordinance in 1789, and all actions under it became binding under the new government.

² St. Clair was a native of Scotland who had served in the British army in the French-Indian wars and on the patriot side in the Revolutionary war. He had made a home in Pennsylvania beyond the mountains and was to some extent familiar with frontier life. His military experience no doubt contributed to his appointment as Governor, since the organization of the Territory was to be effected under military protection.

five tons burden, a ferry-boat of three tons, and three log canoes. In one week, after twice landing to secure game for food, they saw in a dense fog the outlines of Fort Harmar, and knew that across the Muskingum lay the site of their future homes.

They soon cleared the land, surveyed part of it for town lots, and on another portion planted about one hundred acres of corn. By mid-summer, a few huts and one blockhouse had been erected on the town site. At a meeting of the directors the settlement was named Marietta. The plan of the town had been determined before leaving Massachusetts and it was made to conform to the "fortifications" and ancient works which were found at the mouth of the Muskingum. The streets and public squares were on a large scale, and to them Greek and Latin names were given in accord with the classic spirit of the age.²



MODEL OF THE
BLOCKHOUSE,
MARIETTA, O.

Indian alarms were common. The men by rotation formed an armed guard. However, the Fourth of July was celebrated by a cessation of labor, a dinner, and orations, as if they had been back in peaceful Massachusetts with their friends. Two weeks later the civil government made its formal appearance at the bower in the persons of Governor St. Clair, his secretary and two of the judges. The governor was cordially received by the citizens, who listened to his proclamations and his address. He began at once to institute local government by erecting the land about Marietta into the "county" of Washington³ for administrative purposes. In September the governor and the judges were rowed from their official residence at Fort Harmar across to the "point" at Marietta, whence a formal procession escorted them to the Town Hall in the Campus Martius. There the first session of court was opened with prayer.

Beginnings of
government.

The New England religious and educational spirit was constantly manifest. The governor appointed a day of Thanksgiving during the first year. A teacher was sent out by the Company the first summer and a preacher, a graduate of Dartmouth college, the following spring. Life was serious but not solemn. A tree was felled in the Campus Martius and an official examination made of the rings to determine its age. Official surveys and descriptions of the ancient earthworks or "mounds" were made. A ceremonious dinner was given by the directors to the governor and the officers at Fort Harmar.

In August, eleven other pioneers arrived, bringing their families with them. The row galley was sent up to Wellsville, Virginia, to bring them down. With them came Dr. Cutler to visit the settlement. The women brought a new life to the backwoods. In December a ball was given, at

Life at Marietta.

² The names of Muskingum and Adelpia were first suggested for the settlement, but remembrance of the gratitude to France, as well as sympathy for the situation of the unfortunate queen among the hostile French, suggested the name Marie Antoinette. It was shortened into Marietta. The town common was enclosed by a stockade and called the Campus Martius. From it ran the Via Sacra and the Via Romana. On higher ground was the Quadranou and below it flowed the Tiber. In later times the Campus Martius has become the Public Square and the Tiber is Goose Creek. The earthworks of the "Mound Builders" have almost disappeared in the grading of the streets.

³ The county was created for the purpose of administering local government. Certain minor details of administration were given over to the townships, although they were created originally as survey units. The township was derived from New England and the county from the southern states. Thus in the middle states the two systems are united. It has been the policy to create new counties by dividing the old ones as population might from time to time dictate.

CINCINNATI IN 1829.



which "fifteen ladies were present as well accomplished in the manners of polite circles as any I have seen in the old states." No doubt the colonists were too busy to think of their isolated situation. But they were frequently cheered by the sight of fellow emigrants who stopped at Marietta and the Fort on their way to Kentucky.

During the first summer they were visited by a New Jersey colony under Judge Symmes bound for his purchase farther down the river. He had started from New Jersey with fourteen four-horse wagons and sixty persons, going by way of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and the Braddock road to Pittsburgh. Embarking in flatboats, the party floated down the Ohio to Limestone, where the women and children remained whilst twenty-six of the men went down below the mouth of the Little Miami to lay out the town of Columbia, now part of Cincinnati. A month later another party descended from Limestone and founded Losantiville, now Cincinnati,⁵ opposite the mouth of the Licking river. The following summer Fort Washington was built to protect these settlements. Symmes established his own family at the mouth of the Great Miami, where the Ohio river reaches its northernmost point in its upward sweep. This was known as the "north bend" of the river and the Symmes settlement ultimately adopted that name after having been called Miami City and Symmes City. The locating of Fort Washington⁶ farther up the river killed the chances of Symmes City and was one of the many grievances held by Symmes against the government in connection with his unfortunate purchase.

Settlements in the Symmes purchase.

Colonel Nathaniel Massie, a Virginian, who had acquired a number of state bounty certificates, entered the Virginia Military district in 1790 and founded a town on the Ohio river a few miles above Limestone, which he called Manchester. Further settlements in the district were delayed by the Indian war in the Northwest Territory, which was ended by the Greenville treaty in 1795. The following year Massie laid out a town on the Scioto and gave to it the old Indian name of Chillicothe. The Military district was settled almost entirely by Virginians and Kentuckians,⁷ large tracts of the land having passed through the hands of speculators who

Settlements in the Virginia Military lands.

⁵ At the close of the Revolutionary war the officers formed an association known as the Order of the Cincinnati, since they were now to return to civil life. Many of the Ohio settlers were members of that order. Hence the suggestion of that name for a settlement, said to have come from Governor St. Clair, found a ready hearing.

⁶ Anna, the daughter of Symmes, formed an attachment for a young captain in charge of Fort Washington. The father opposed the match, but taking advantage of his absence the young people were married. The captain was William Henry Harrison.

⁷ (See note page 281.)

bought up the certificates from the soldiers. The surveys were made according to the systems of individual surveyors and resulting litigation has become a heritage for lawyers. Early travelers could mark a difference between the settlers of this district and the New Englanders on the east and the New Jerseyans on the west. But all such comparisons were no doubt colored by the anti-slavery feeling.

The New Englanders at Marietta formed simply an island in southern Ohio. They did not follow in the natural line of migration. The people have flowed generally across the continent like some viscous substance, checked by mountains and swamps, pouring through openings and along water-ways, and always seeking the lowest level and easiest path. If the continent had presented neither obstacle nor advantage, the migration would have been due west on evenly advancing lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Two exceptions to this rule have already been described; viz., the Carolinians, who went north of their natural path and the Marietta New Englanders, who went south of theirs. In each case the deviation was due to finding an easier way.

Natural lines of migration.

Lake Ontario and Lake Erie formed the natural route between Massachusetts and the Ohio country. A line drawn from Boston to Lake Ontario would pass along the Mohawk river. But beyond the head of that river lay the lake region of central New York. Many of these lakes stretched north and south across the path, and the country about them, now drained and exceedingly fertile, was then a mass of tangled briars into which even the Indians rarely ventured. The British soldiers maintained communication by water between the different forts along the border. Their presence and the resulting lack of allegiance of the Indians to the United States also had inclined the New Englanders to take a more southerly route to the west.*

The Ohio Company an exception.

Under such conditions, Connecticut found it impossible to attract individual buyers to the large strip of land which she had reserved in the northeast corner of the territory. Finally, patterning after Congress, she sold all of it except the Fire Lands to a number of speculators styling themselves the "Connecticut Land Company." Their agent, General Moses Cleaveland, led a body of surveyors into the tract by way of Lake Ontario. He quieted the Indian claims to the eastern portion of the reserve by giving them £500, two head of cattle and one hundred gallons of whisky. Landing at the mouth of the Conneaut river, Cleaveland and his party celebrated Independence Day, 1796, by a feast of pork and beans with bread. A little later surveys were begun at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, where a village sprang up and soon received the name of the agent of the company.⁹ One year later the "Girdled Road" was constructed from the Pennsylvania line to Cleaveland.¹⁰ By 1800 there were 1,302 residents within the boundaries of the reserve and twenty-five settlements were recognized by name.

Opening the Connecticut Reserve.

The Western Reserve was settled almost exclusively by New England people. The population of Ohio represents that element in the northern

*It is interesting to trace the duplication of names of Virginia towns in this district. Manchester, Williamsburg, Winchester, Fincastle, and others recalled to the settlers the homes they had left behind. According to the Virginia custom the word "Court House" was at first appended to the county seats, but has now been dropped by all save Washington Court House.

⁹These forts were retained by the British until evacuated under the Jay treaty agreement twelve years after the close of the war. La Rochefoucauld in his "Travels" describes them as Michillimackinac (Mackinac), Detroit, Miami, Niagara and Oswego.

⁹It is said that Cleaveland was shortened to Cleveland by one of the early editors because he could not get so many letters into the heading of his newspaper.

¹⁰The undergrowth was cleared a width of twenty-five feet and the large trees "girdled" a width of thirty-three feet. When the bark was removed from the trees they soon died and so let in the sunshine on the road. In time they were removed. Such was the common method of road making.

Diverse elements in Ohio.

portion only and in a few scattered cases like Marietta and Granville. Fully two-thirds of the state were settled by Pennsylvanians and Virginians. Some writers are inclined to attribute the unusual prominence of the state in public affairs to this commingling of diverse elements. Others say that owing to the topography of the land, the western migration from fully one-half of the older states had to pass through Ohio. It thus secured an early predominance.

The French in the West.

In thus preparing the eastern portion of the land north of the Ohio river for sale and settlement, Congress was not unmindful of the fact that there was no inconsiderable number of French people further west whom the United States had acquired with the soil in the peace of 1783. Provision was made in the Ordinance for acknowledging the just claims of these habitants to their property. But it was known that many adventurers and traders had gone into the region and "squatted" upon desirable tracts without title deeds. They paid no taxes, performed no military service, were under no local government save of their own forming, and were almost returned to that ideal communal life which the philosopher dreams of but which organizing man never realizes.

Harmar's western journey.

In order to warn these invaders to secure titles or evacuate the land as well as to collect information about the French residents and to impress the Indians, General Harmar had been sent to the Illinois country with a detachment of troops. He made no reckoning of the French women and children in the different villages, but found at Vincennes (now Indiana) five hundred and twenty men; at Kaskaskia (now Illinois), one hundred and ninety-one men; at Cahokia (now Illinois), two hundred and thirty-nine men. Many other French families were scattered through the country. He served notice of the intentions of Congress on the Americans he found in the old French stockades of La Belle Fontaine and Grand Ruisseau, and about thirty more whom he found scattered at different points. These made immediate preparations to send petitions to Congress.

No military rule for the Territory.

Of the French he reported: "All these people are entirely unacquainted with what Americans call liberty. Trial by jury, etc., they are strangers to." He therefore suggested the expediency of adopting a military rule for them.¹¹ But to maintain military rule in the Territory in time of peace was contrary to the spirit of the Ordinance, and Congress preferred to let St. Clair continue to spread civil rule and await the influx of liberty-loving people from the eastern states who would imbue these French subjects with higher ideals.¹²

The character of the frontier.

The stormy life of St. Clair as governor of the Northwest Territory, especially in connection with the admission of Ohio, gives a fresh realization of the diversified elements which at first rushed into the region. Sectional differences, race prejudices, landlordism versus individual holdings—all these difficulties had to be overcome in the evolution of a harmonious state. As usual, union came not from choice but from necessity. Law and order were gradually evolved along the frontier and the future of the Territory seemed assured. Many had feared, like Washington, that it might become the haunt of banditti or outlaws who would prey on the older portion, or that the fear of the savages would limit population to the safer east. But intelligent, educated men, who planted their homes in the wilderness, led by solid judgment and appreciating all the hazards, were likely to protect and abide by those homes.

¹¹ Many of Harmar's letters are printed in the St. Clair Papers. See these two volumes also for St. Clair's eventful administration as governor as well as the sad circumstances of his later life. Hutchins, in Imlay's "America," estimates about four thousand whites in what is now Indiana and Illinois. They were "mostly French."

¹² No fear of a permanent French predominance in the territory arose in the mind of anyone who studied the record of the past. When Marietta was founded, there had been a French colony on the Illinois for one hundred and six years, and one in the Indiana country for sixty-six years. Yet both remained simply outposts.

What was the character of the three great drainage basins which formed the first domain of the United States? How did the early highways across the Alleghenies originate? Why were the Virginians more migratory than the Northern colonists? What was the famous "Wilderness road?" To what state did the domain now Tennessee originally belong? *Review Questions.*

What was the history of the State of Transylvania? Describe some of the earliest public buildings in Kentucky. How did Louisville originate? What interest in education was shown in these early settlements? What was the State of Franklin?

Why were the public lands south of the Ohio settled before those lying north? What was the Northwest Territory? Under what general plan was this Northwest Territory surveyed? What provision was made for school houses? What difficulties arose when the lands were ready for purchase? What was the "Ohio Company of Associates?" What was the result of Cutler's mission to Congress? How was the Slavery question making itself felt at this time? What was the Western Reserve? What were the Military Bounty Lands?

What was the plan of government arranged for the Northwest Territory? Upon what conditions was it to be admitted to statehood? Give account of the settlement of the Ohio Colony at Marietta. For whom and why was it so named? What is the origin of the name of Cincinnati? What deviations from a line due west marked this period of emigration and why? What states were represented in the early Ohio settlements?

Where was the French Fort Le Presque Isle? In which state is the density of population greatest? Why? In which state least? Why? Which is the more densely populated, Wisconsin or Virginia? Where was the center of population of the United States in the census of 1390? *Search Questions.*

Are there more men than women in the United States? Which city has the largest proportion of foreign born? How does Greater New York compare in size with the other great cities of the world?

What is the proportion of foreign born in your own town? Of the foreign born population, which nationality has the most? Where are the Scandinavian Americans chiefly found and why? Where the Irish? Where the Russians and Poles?

What was a "redemptioner?" What was the lost colony of St. Louis? What is the coat of arms and the motto of your state? Who was the Cincinnatus of the West?

OUTLINE III.

THE BEGINNINGS OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

CHAPTER IX.

Geography and migration.

Watersheds and drainage basins.

The importance of the Potomac.

The Braddock and the Forbes roads.

The Virginians and Carolinians push into the West.

Daniel Boone, the typical pioneer.

Embryonic states beyond the mountains.

Types of early civilization.

THE BEGINNINGS OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE—CONTINUED.

CHAPTER X.

Embryonic states beyond the mountains.

Early evidences of civilization.

Courts, patriotism and literature.

Hardships of pioneer life.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS.

CHAPTER XI.

Comparison of the country north and south of the Ohio.

The states yield their claims north of the river.

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Surveys and sales.

The land certificates of the veterans.

Securing the Ordinance of 1787.

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THE PEOPLEING OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

CHAPTER XII.

The government provided for the Territory.

Appointment of officers.

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Putnam overtakes the vanguard.

Founding of Marietta at the mouth of the Muskingum.

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Founding of Columbia, Losantiville and North Bend.

Moses Cleveland and the Connecticut Reserve.

The French in the Northwest Territory.

Gallipolis. Indiana. Illinois.

Safety of the frontier assured.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



A READING † JOURNEY † through FRANCE



III. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE IN PARIS.*

BY MADAME JEANNE MARION.

Modern aspects.

Probably no other city has undergone so many and great changes as the capital of France. Were it not for the existence of a few old buildings such as Notre Dame, the Sainte Chapelle, the Hôtel Cluny and one or two other remnants of past architectural glories, Paris might seem to date only from the beginning of this century, so modern does it appear to the casual visitor. While some old European cities have preserved their ancient walls, the *enceinte*† of Paris has been repeatedly demolished, carried farther out and reconstructed on new principles of fortification. The grim fortress of the Bastille has utterly vanished from sight, nor has the ancient Hôtel-de-Ville or the modern palace of the Tuileries escaped a similar annihilation, and every year it becomes less and less profitable to visit Paris in ignorance of its past history.

Transformations of Paris.

During the present century Paris has seen the reign of three kings, three revolutions have thrown their barricades across her streets, two republics and an empire have been successively established. The outward aspect of the city, meanwhile, has passed through a series of transformations hardly less radical and varied; due first to the passionate love of building and the ambitious designs of Baron Haussmann, next to the excesses of the Commune of 1871, and finally to the tremendous work of restoration successfully carried out by the Republic in our day.

Of all the modern cities, Paris is the one in which the idea of true architecture is most generally prevalent. There the architectural tendency has become so habitual that, in the better quarters of the city, a building hardly ever rises from the ground unless it has been designed by some architect who knows what art is, and who knows how to apply it to little things as well as to great.

Modern architecture.

Modern Parisian architecture has definitely settled into a new form of Renaissance not as heavy and dull as the former one, but cheerful and free. The modern Parisian house is characterized by a visible roof curved or angular, with dormer windows in it, but not any gable either towards the street or at the end. The windows are flat-headed, with an entablature and with lateral moldings; in the better class of houses the stonework that surrounds them is carved more or less elaborately, usually with good taste. Frequent use has been made of balconies as a means of tasteful decoration. They are supported generally by massive stone brackets, and many of them are beautiful in form and ornamented with excellent sculpture. The doorways are also of much importance, and the finest consist of a lofty stone arch decorated with sculpture and having a *porte-cochère* below large enough for the passage of carriages. The woodwork is strong and massive, well finished and almost always left in its natural color, but varnished. The French habit of living in flats makes the doorway the entrance to many dwellings, so that an amount of ornament may be lavished upon it which would be extravagant and impossible for a single tenant.



* Preparations for and incidents of "The Ocean Voyage," in this Reading Journey, were detailed by Mary E. Merington in the October issue. French money, suggestions for living, and a tour of Paris streets and boulevards were covered in November.

† For translation of French words and phrases, see Glossary concluding this article.

In Paris there really is a modern style of domestic architecture: a sort of Renaissance, very delicate in workmanship, everywhere and happily combined with intelligent painting, carving and sculpture. The tendency to carry houses with flats to an altitude that is neither desirable for beauty or security, as often seen in the large cities of this country, is

Domestic style.

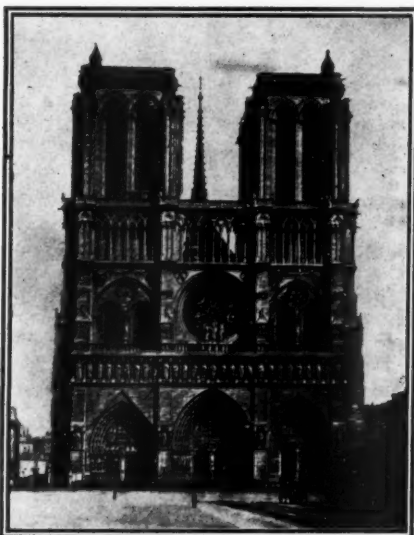
prevented in Paris by police regulations; the *Préfet de Police* is empowered to limit the height of houses; they are admirably lighted from the streets and on the front have plenty of air, but the back windows often look on narrow courts which the height of the houses built around them makes rather gloomy. The vast increase of wealth and luxury in Paris during the present century has led to the construction of a great number of isolated dwellings, many of them gems of modern house architecture. These are called *hôtels*, and are to be found mostly near the Bois de Boulogne and in the neighborhood of the Arc de Triomphe and of the Parc Monceau. The pretty modern

Parisian house does not date further back than Louis Napoléon, and it was at first monotonously repeated; the desire for variety came in due course, but it was only at the close of his reign that the possibilities of a new style came to be understood.

If the reader will now glance back in the history of Paris he will wonder that notwithstanding the centuries past the beautiful Church of Notre Dame and the Sainte Chapelle have been preserved down to our time, somewhat injured by restoration yet happily not so much as they might have been. The present Cathedral of Notre Dame was begun in

1161 on the site occupied by a fourth century church, the first stone being laid by Pope Alexander III., and in 1185 mass was said for the first time in the high altar, but the nave was not completed till the thirteenth century. The great western entrance from the Place du Parvis was finished in 1223, and its towers under St. Louis. The church, which consists of a nave and double aisles, crossed by a single transept, is 417 feet long, 156 wide and 110 high; the towers are 223 feet in height. The central portal, *Porte du jugement*, bears a statue of Christ by Geoffroy Dechaume, on the sides are the Apostles, and in the medallions the "Vices and Virtues." The vaulting rep-

resents the "Last Judgment." The *Portail de la Vierge* is on the left and illustrates the life, death and glorification of the Virgin. The right portal is more confused and is called the *Portail Ste. Anne* and illustrates portions of the lives of Ste. Anne and the Virgin. One of the strong points in Notre Dame is the preservation of some of her fine old doors. Those of the Virgin and of Ste. Anne still have the magnificent ironwork



WEST FRONT OF
NOTRE DAME.



A GROTESQUE
ORNAMENT ON
NOTRE DAME.

Façade and portals
of Notre Dame.

A PORTAL, NOTRE DAME.



Scenes in Notre Dame.

in 1431 Henry IV. of England was crowned king of France at the age of ten. The coronation of Napoléon I. and Joséphine was the most magnificent ceremony witnessed in Notre Dame. In later times the sumptuous scenes at Notre Dame have been the marriage of Napoléon III. to Mademoiselle Eugénie de Téba, daughter of the Marquis of Montijo, the 29th of January, 1853, and the baptism of the Prince Impérial.

In one of the towers is the famous great bell, *le bourdon de Notre Dame*, which has announced all the great French victories. Many celebrated preachers have delivered orations from the pulpit of Notre Dame, among the most distinguished being Bossuet and Bourdaloue. The reader, for a vivid description of Notre Dame, should not fail to read "Notre Dame de Paris" by Victor Hugo. "During the Revolution the cathedral was sadly desecrated, a decree having been passed in August, 1793, devoting the venerable pile to destruction, but this was afterwards rescinded, and the sculptures alone were demolished. In the same year the church was converted into a 'temple of reason' and the statue of the Virgin replaced by one of Liberty; while the patriotic hymn of the Marseillaise was heard instead of the usual sacred music. In 1871 Notre

THE NAVE, NOTRE DAME.



Desecrations.

Dame was again desecrated by the Communists, the Treasury was rifled, and the building used as a military dépôt. When the insurgents were at last compelled to retreat before the victorious troops, they set fire to the church, but fortunately little damage was done."

Next in importance in historic interest to Notre Dame and the Made-

of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The great west front, where the towers are, is one of the chief architectural glories of France; it is considered one of the rarest products of consummate genius. The south façade bears, with the date 1257, the name of the only known architect of Notre Dame, Jean de Chelles. The two towers of Notre Dame which are believed to be exactly alike, are not of the same size. The southern tower is narrower than the other one; the difference is explained by the dislike for exact repetition, which is a characteristic of living work in the fine arts. In this church

leine are the churches of St. Germain l'Auxerrois and St. Eustache. The former was founded in the time of Charlemagne and is situated opposite the Louvre. It dates in its present form from the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, but numerous portions dating from the three preceding centuries have been retained. The signal for the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24 and 25, 1572, was given from the bell tower of this church by order of Charles IX., at the instigation of Catherine de Médicis and the Duc de Guise.

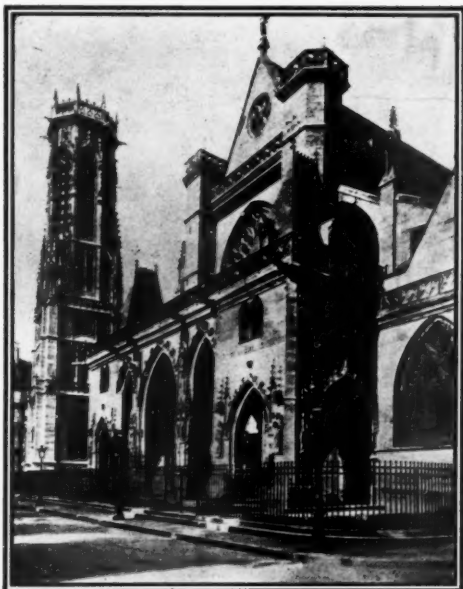
The Church of St. Eustache, situated opposite the *Halles Centrales*

or Central Market, is one of the most important though not the most interesting buildings of Paris. It was erected in 1532-1637, and presents a strange mixture of degenerate Gothic and Renaissance architecture. It has one of the finest organs in existence, and is much frequented, especially on festivals, on account of the excellence of the music. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is performed here on Good Friday, with the aid of the

orchestra of the Conservatoire and the singers of the Opéra and the Opéra Comique. A solemn musical mass, with the same artists, is given on St. Cecilia's day (November 22d.)

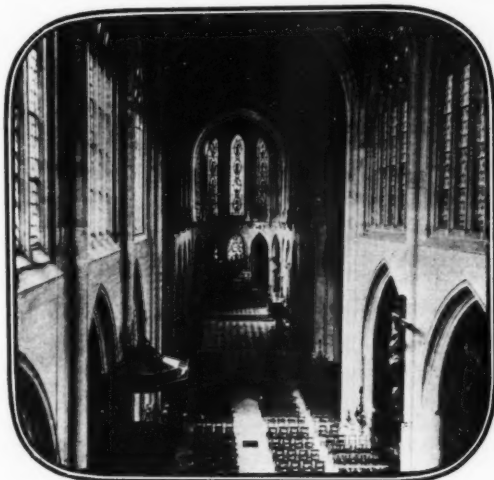
Across the Seine, near the Palais de Justice, stands the Sainte Chapelle. It originated simply as a large stone shrine built by the order of St. Louis, to contain relics which this king is said to have purchased from Jean de Brienne, the King of Jerusalem, and his

son-in-law Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople, consisting of the real crown of thorns and a large piece of the true cross. Possessing these holy relics, St. Louis ordered a chapel to be erected by Pierre de Montereau. This exquisite building was completed in three years, the king himself laying the corner-stone in 1245. The chapel, which has been recently restored,



ST. GERMAIN
L'AUXERROIS.

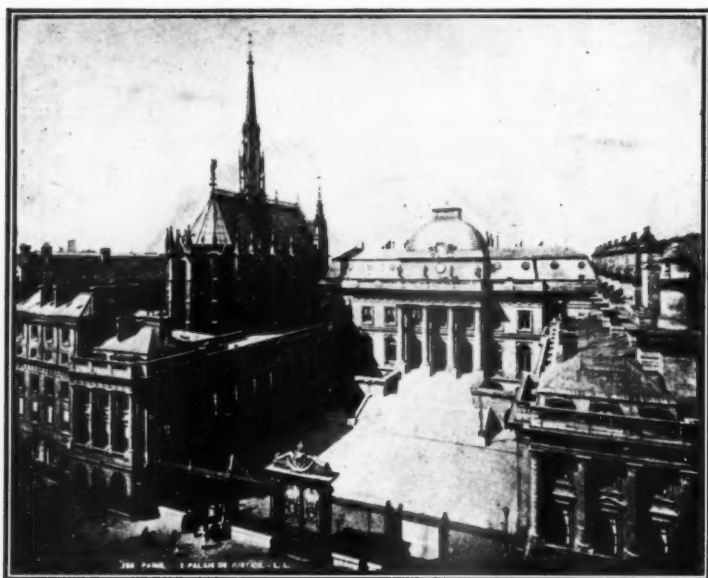
Mixture of Gothic
and Renaissance.



THE NAVE, ST. GER-
MAIN L'AUXERROIS.

The story of
Sainte Chapelle.

PALAIS DE JUSTICE
AND SAINTE
CHAPELLE.



Ogival windows.

is a perfect gem of Gothic architecture, but unfortunately is partly concealed by the other portions of the Palais. In 1871, during the Commune, it narrowly escaped destruction, as it was almost entirely surrounded by a blazing pile of buildings. The interior consists of two chapels, one above the other. In the upper chapel are fifteen stained windows which, as far as possible, are the restoration of the old ogival windows dating from the time of St. Louis. Eleven windows are filled with scenes from Old Testament history; the rest are devoted to legendary history and to the translation of the chapel relics. One of the little tourelles at the side of the shrine yet contains the actual wooden chair which was ascended by St. Louis when he went to take from the tabernacle the crown of thorns, which he and he alone was permitted to exhibit to his people.

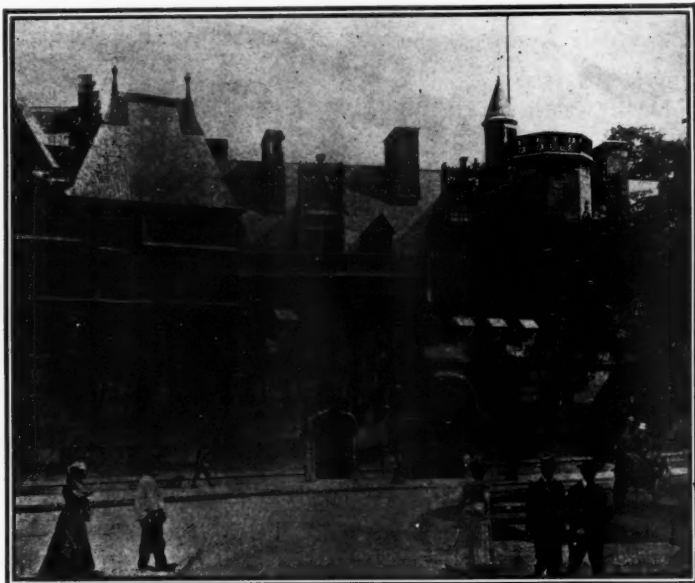
INTERIOR, SAINTE
CHAPELLE.



Palais de Justice.

The Palais de Justice, of which the Sainte Chapelle is a part, is well worth the visitor's attention. It can be visited daily except Sundays. The Salle des Pas Perdue, on the lower floor, was rebuilt after its destruction under the Commune on the lines of the famous hall called *Grande Salle du Palais* of the time of Philippe le Bel. The vaulted roof is supported by three rows of pillars.

At the end of the hall a Gothic chapel was erected by Louis XI. The old hall is incomparably described by Victor Hugo in "Notre Dame de Paris." From March, 1791, the *tribunal révolutionnaire* met in the Grand' Chambre, and there Charlotte Corday, Marie Antoinette, the Girondins, Madame Roland and many others



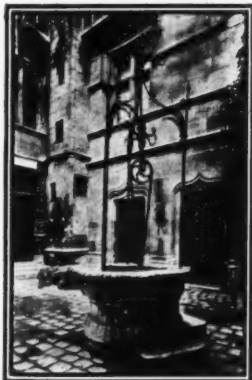
HÔTEL CLUNY.

were tried. Two buildings, the Préfecture de Police and the Conciergerie, of sad memories, are connected with the Palais de Justice. The Conciergerie can only be visited by a permit from the *Préfet de Police* after request.

Not far from the Palais de Justice and the Sainte Chapelle, near the Boulevard St. Michel, stands the Hôtel de Cluny, containing the Musée de Cluny and the ruins of the Thermes or Roman baths connected with it. "It occupies part of the site of a Roman palace supposed to have been founded by the Emperor Constantius Chlorus, who resided in Gaul and

On the site of a
Roman palace.

was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers here in 360. It was also the residence of the early Frankish monarchs until they transferred their seat to the 'Cité.' In 1340 the ruins came into the possession of the wealthy Benedictine Abbey of Cluny, and at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century the abbots caused the present Hôtel de Cluny to be erected on the site of the ancient palace. This hôtel has been miraculously preserved down to the present time, and retains its mediæval exterior almost intact. It is a remarkably fine specimen of the late-Gothic style with several Renaissance features. It now forms a national museum containing a most valuable collection of mediæval objects of art and industry."

COURTYARD, HÔTEL
CLUNY.

We shall now take the reader to the Panthéon, which was at one time the Church of Ste. Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris. The *Assemblée Constituante* turned it into a "Panthéon" and placed on the frieze this striking inscription: "*Aux grands hommes la Patrie reconnaissante*"; it was then used as a burial place for illustrious citizens. Mirabeau was the first whose remains were deposited here in 1791, and near him was placed Marat, the most furious of the Jacobins, who fell in 1793 by the hand of Charlotte Corday; but their bodies were afterwards removed by order of the Convention.

THE PANTHÉON.



In the crypt of
the Panthéon.

In the crypt the first tomb shown is that of Victor Hugo. Facing it is a monument erected to Jean Jacques Rousseau, on the left one to Voltaire and another to the architect of the Panthéon, Soufflot. The tombs of Voltaire and Rousseau are empty, having been ransacked during the Revolution, but the inscription on Rousseau's tomb: "*Ici repose l'homme de la nature et de la vérité*" still remains. Others buried there are General Marceau; La Tour d'Auvergne, the first grenadier of France; Lagrange, the famous mathematician; Bougainville, the great navigator; Maréchal Lannes and of more recent date President Carnot, who was murdered by Caserio in Lyons the 24th of June, 1894, and whose funeral was one of the most impressive ever witnessed in Paris, only equaled in magnificence by that of Victor Hugo in 1885.

The dome of the Panthéon is one of the great landmarks of Paris, being visible from nearly every part of the city. The Panthéon was one of the chief strongholds of the Communists in 1871, and the neighboring barricades were only stormed by the troops after a severe struggle. The insurgents had placed gunpowder in the vaults for the purpose of blowing up the building, but were dislodged before much damage had been done.

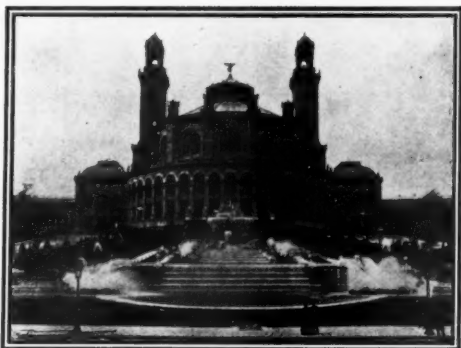
Palais du Luxem-
bourg.

Not far from the Panthéon the rue de Seine brings us to the Palais du Luxembourg, built in 1615 by Marie de Médicis, who employed Jacques Debrosses as her architect. The Luxembourg was bought by Louis XV. and later was treated as national property during the Revolution; it became a prison under the Reign of Terror. Besides other illustrious prisoners were the Vicomte de Beauharnais and his wife Joséphine, who afterwards became the wife of Napoléon I.; also Hébert, Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Lacroix and many others. It was in the Palais du Luxembourg that Napoléon presented to the "Directoire" the treaty of peace of Campo-Formio, on his return from the campaign of Italy. The Petit Luxembourg is a dependence of the palace and was built by the Cardinal de Richelieu, who lived in it before going to the Palais Royal. Behind the Petit Luxembourg is a modern building which contains the Musée du Luxembourg.

The collection of paintings at the Louvre was begun at the Luxembourg but removed in 1779; in 1802 a new gallery was started, but again in 1815 the pictures were removed to the Louvre. Louis XVIII. ordered that the Luxembourg should receive works of living artists only. The collection is very interesting but always changing, as the works of each artist are removed to the Louvre ten years after his death. The Luxem-

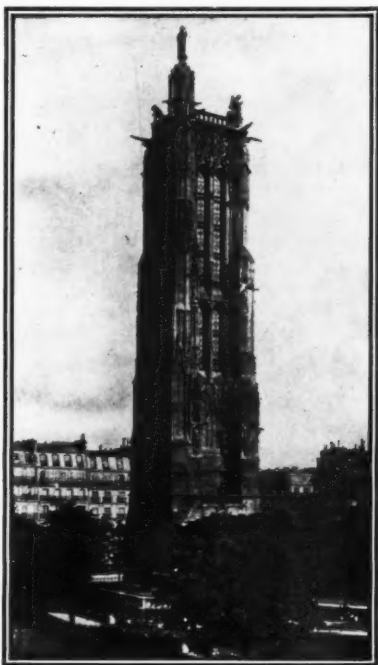
bourg is now the seat of the Senate of the French Republic, and can be visited daily except Mondays from ten until four. The garden of the Luxembourg, a most precious breathing space for that quarter of Paris, contains a great number of statues of eminent French women, and is most charming in summer and in spring with its abundance of lovely flowers, beautifully kept

grass and graceful foliage. The Luxembourg is about the center of the *Quartier Latin*, mostly inhabited by students of all nations. The garden of the Luxembourg is only one of the many beautiful gardens and parks for which Paris is justly renowned. Among the famous are, besides those of the Tuileries and the Luxembourg, the Champs-Élysées, which have already been mentioned, the Champ-de-Mars with the garden of the Trocadéro opposite to it across the Pont d'Iéna, the Jardin des Plantes,



THE TROCADÉRO.

French Senate.



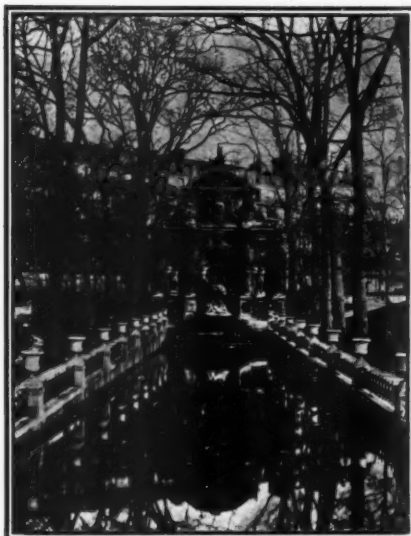
the Parc Monceau and that of the Buttes Chaumont. It would not be amiss to mention here the Parisian cemeteries, which are really little else than very large, well-kept gardens dedicated to the dead, and are constantly visited by relatives and friends, so that in fact such great cemeteries as those of Mont Parnasse, Montmartre, and especially Père Lachaise, are places of retreat from the noise of the city.

Just outside the present walls are the Bois de Boulogne to the west, and that of Vincennes to the east. Within the town there are now a considerable number of small gardens with seats and fountains, besides trees, flowers and a little space of lawn. These little gardens are called *squares* by the Parisians; they have become immensely popular and are much appreciated by inhabitants of the crowded streets. The chief ones are those of the Arts et Métiers, of the Tour St. Jacques, du Temple, Montholon, de la Trinité and des Batignolles.

ST. JACQUES.

The garden of the Tuileries is the earthly paradise of Parisian childhood; and for a visitor who takes pleasure in watching the ways of children, a quiet seat there is an excellent post of observation. The extreme quickness and mobility of the French nature and especially of the Parisian nature, are never better seen than in the children of the Tuileries who play there freely and happily, accompanied by their *nounous* or country

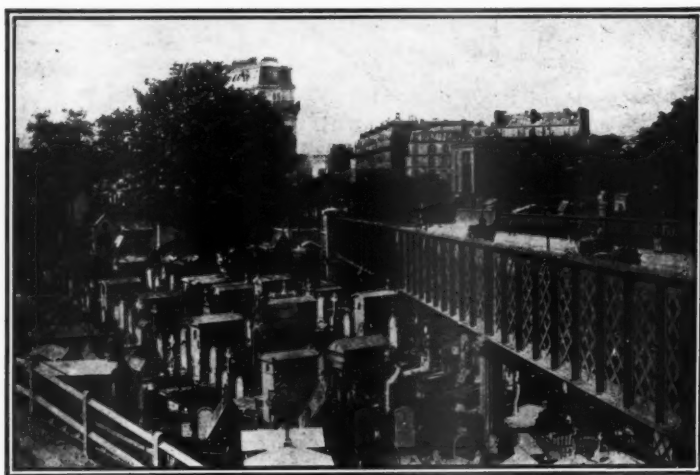
In the garden of the Tuileries.

GARDEN OF THE
LUXEMBOURG.

nursemaids, dressed in the picturesque costumes of their respective provinces. In summer a military band plays there every afternoon, Sunday included, and causes it to be one of the most popular promenades of fashionable Paris.

The most complete contrast to the garden of the Tuileries is the Parc des Buttes Chaumont, situated in the north-eastern corner of Paris, between the Boulevard de la Villette and the fortifications. There is a natural hill there belonging to the high ground of Belleville and cut up into quarries, which, when this part of the city was laid out afresh in 1886, was made a pleasure ground greatly needed in that populous and unfashionable quarter of Paris.

The art of the modern landscape gardener has made it one of the most picturesque spots in Paris and a perfect heaven for the children of the working classes.

CEMETERY
MONTMARTRE.

Glossary.

Chapelle expiatoire, a penitential chapel. *Encinte*, the principal line of fortifications surrounding a place, or the space so enclosed. *Parvis*, area before the entrance of a church. *Place du Parvis*, "From time immemorial, the space to the west of the church was called Parvis paradisus, the terrestrial paradise which led by the celestial Jerusalem."—Beale. *Patrie*, native country. *Porte cochère* (port co shar), a doorway by which a carriage may be driven under or through a portion of a building. *Tourelles*, turrets. *Façade*, an elevation or exterior face of a building; usually the front or chief face. "*Ici repose l'homme de la nature et de la vérité*": Here rests the man of nature and of truth. "*Aux grands hommes la Patrie reconnaissante*": The grateful nation to the great men.

Gable, the triangular end of a wall, above the level of the eaves. *Medallion*, a large medal; also, a subject painted, engraved, etc., and set in a circular or oval frame. *Nave*, the main body of a church between the aisles. *Renaissance*, the revival of letters, and then of art, which marks the transition from Mediæval to Modern History.

What political disturbances has Paris undergone during the present century? What three kings have reigned in Paris during this century? How were the first and second republics overthrown? Describe Notre Dame Cathedral. What famous historical events are associated with it? How has the name of the architect been preserved?

Who was the first Bishop of Paris? Why is Montmartre so called? Who was Suger, and what did he do for Notre Dame? What was the first name given to the great bell of Notre Dame? When was it refounded, and what name did it then receive?

For whom was the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois named? What special interest is attached to it? What king erected a tomb for his jester in this church? What was the legend of St. Eustache? How does the church of this name compare in size with the other churches of Paris? Where is it situated? What other saint is also a patron of this church? Give the legend relating to her.

Who were the Dames de la Halle? What was the character of St. Louis? How did he secure the relics attributed to him? What church was erected to preserve them? How has it suffered? What is its present condition?

What distinction is enjoyed by the clock in the Tour de l'Horloge? Who were the Girondists? Who were the Jacobins? What is the history of the Hôtel de Clugny?

To whom was the Panthéon originally dedicated? For what has it been used in recent years? What famous Frenchmen are buried here? What modern French painter has decorated its walls as well as those of a well-known American building?

What has been the history of the Luxembourg? What relation does its collection of paintings bear to that of the Louvre? What special characteristic has its gardens? Describe the Cemetery of Père Lachaise. Who was Baron Haussmann?

In the "C. L. S. C. Round Table," under the head of "The Travel Club," programs will be found for clubs which are specializing on the Reading Journey through France. The bibliography published in the October and November issues of THE CHAUTAUQUAN gave many general books of reference as well as special works upon French literature, life, history and biography. None of these are repeated here, and readers will do well to refer frequently to previous bibliographies in their study of this subject.

Map of Paris. [This is a new map 23 x 32 inches.] The streets and buildings are clearly marked and the location of the exposition buildings indicated. It is sold by Brentano, of New York for 35 cents, but by special arrangement Chautauqua readers can secure the map for 25 cents by ordering from the Chautauqua Assembly, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Churches of Paris from Clovis to Charles X. S. Sophia Bealle. (English publication.) A book discussing the "historical and archaeological rather than the architectural side of the churches." Full of quaint and legendary lore and very effectively illustrated. *Churches and Castles of Mediæval France.* W. C. Larned. (Scribners.) Discusses chiefly buildings outside of Paris. It is a traveler's account of the history and of impressions produced by these imposing structures of the Middle Ages. Illustrations add to the charm of the book. *Life of Louis IX. (St. Louis.)* Sire de Joinville. This famous biography by one of the earliest French historians, is one of the most valuable works in the literature of the Middle Ages. In connection with the study of the Mediæval churches it will be found full of interest. *Notre Dame de Paris.* Victor Hugo. This book is also published under the title of *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*.

Hawthorne's French and Italian Note Books. To wander through Paris by the side of Hawthorne is a privilege which every student of the Reading Journey will be glad to improve.

French Art. W. C. Brownell. (Scribners.) "Although devoted to the criticism of recent French fine art the general principles which govern all fine art are so clearly expressed that the book may do much to explain what a work of art is in the mind of its creator and also how his fellow artists look at it. It is a book of the highest class." *French Traits*, by the same author; a strong, original book, giving a fine analysis of French character. *A History of French Art.* Rose G. Kingsley. (Longmans, Green & Co., 1899.) The introduction alone of this most valuable work will repay careful study on the part of those who cannot undertake the full volume. The author has a keen appreciation of the art instinct of the French people and traces its development with the skill of a sympathetic and discriminating student. *Sacred and Legendary Art.* Arma Jameson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Stories in Stone from Notre Dame." T. H. Cook. *Scribner's Magazine*, January, 1894. A very readable article giving illustrations and descriptions of some of the grotesque carvings upon the great cathedral, with a brief account of its origin and growth.—"Puvlis de Chavannes." Kenyon Cox. *Century Magazine*, February, 1896. One of the most attractive features of the Panthéon in Paris is the series of mural decorations by this great artist, who has a special interest for Americans in view of his work upon the Boston public library. Mr. Cox's article gives a clear and thoughtful presentation of his character and influence.—"Puvlis de Chavannes and His Critics." *Public Opinion*, March 16, 1899. Short extracts from an article in the *Pall Mall Magazine* of London on this subject.

Review and Search Questions.

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French art.

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THE PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM SINCE 1893.

BY PROF. RICHARD T. ELY AND DR. THOMAS K. URDAHL.

(University of Wisconsin.)

[This review, which supplements the material contained in Dr. Ely's book, "The Strength and Weakness of Socialism," was begun in the October issue. The statistics of socialism in national politics were first taken up, and brought down to date, for Germany, France, England and other foreign countries, as well as for the United States. Then followed a consideration of the forces which tend to increase the socialist vote in national politics in these countries. An account of the progress of socialism in municipal affairs was given in November.]

IV. SOCIALISM AND AGRICULTURE.

Pure socialism does not naturally love the peasant class or agriculture. If carried to its logical conclusion, it could only tell the farmer to be prepared to go down with capitalism, in order that he may enjoy a better fate in the future socialistic organization, and very naturally the agricultural population does not take to this sort of doctrine. It was long supposed that the political strength of socialism would always be confined to the cities, and yet, within recent years, a most striking change has taken place. This change has been caused by two distinct sets of circumstances.

Capitalistic
conditions.

In the first place, the progress of socialism into the country is due to the fact that the peasants and agricultural laborers are living in conditions radically different from those of the past. The old patriarchal system is everywhere going to pieces. The wonderful industrial progress of Germany and France has tended to draw laborers away from the country into the industrial centers. To supply the labor needed on the farms workmen were imported, or encouraged to immigrate from other countries or provinces. These foreign laborers would come into a district, work for a season or two, and then go elsewhere. Thus, the old system, where generation after generation remained on the same estate and worked for the same landlord, is gradually being displaced by a more capitalistic system in which the old-fashioned relation between landlord and tenant has disappeared. To be sure, the peasants who hold or rent land still hand down their holding from father to son, but even these have been powerfully influenced by the sudden and often periodic influx of laborers from foreign countries or other provinces. These changed relations, together with the ceaseless clamor on the part of landlords for more stringent regulations against laborers, have been at least partially responsible for the fact that socialism has gained a foothold in the country.

Democratic
tendencies.

On the other hand, socialism itself has changed from its early revolutionary form to the more mild and democratic tendencies which the party at present represents. As early as 1890 the party declared, at its convention at Halle, its intention to carry agitation into the rural districts. At this congress, however, the agrarian political platform recommended by the committee was voted down, on the ground that it would tend to preserve agricultural private property. But in spite of this socialism seems to have been accepted in districts in which no one had thought that such principles could prevail. The table at the foot of page 295 shows the growth of socialism in the ultra-conservative agricultural districts of East Prussia. These statistics show how rapidly social democracy has gained ground in the so-called strongholds of squirearchy. But aside from the fact that socialism has gained so and so many votes in the rural districts, what deserves special attention here is that socialism has extended its opera-

tions into a new field, a field which is bound to produce men and ideas radically different from those hitherto accepted as socialistic gospel. It may, perhaps, be called the most important change which socialism has undergone since its appearance in the arena of politics.

As early as 1892 attention was called to the danger of allowing every Tom, Dick and Harry to join the party, simply because they were dissatisfied with things in general. Attention was called to the fact that such accessions tended to bring confusion into the socialist ranks. This danger is increased many fold by catering to the wishes of a class which feels no affinity for the city proletariat and its struggles. The tendency towards disintegration, or at least toward decentralization, can be most easily seen in the following amendments to the party platform proposed by the agrarian committee of the congress at Breslau:

Decentralization.

1. Abolition of the administrative functions and privileges connected with land, including all remnants of the feudal system.
2. The preservation and increase of public landed property by transference of property in mortmain, of forests and water power to the community to be controlled by the representatives of the people.
3. State credit for local political units to be used for the improvement of public property.
4. Expenses involved in the construction of means of transportation, dams, dykes, etc., to be borne by the State or Empire.
5. Nationalization of mortgages and a reduction of the rate of interest.
6. State aid in cases of distress caused by the elements.


Some of these demands will remind the average American reader very strongly of parts of Populist platforms in some of our Western States.

The German peasant is just beginning to become conscious of his political strength. Hitherto the agrarian districts have been largely conservative and the peasants and tenants have apparently voted with the landowners on all questions of importance. The advent of socialism in these districts must be regarded as significant, even though it never gains a complete victory.

The same tendencies are manifest in the development of French socialism. Here, too, a compromise had to be made to win over the agricultural population. In a country like France, where so large a number of people cultivate their own soil and own their own homes, it is but natural that the advocates of out-and-out expropriation should meet with a cool reception. Hence we see the French socialists, like their German brethren, decide to administer the medicine of socialism to the country population in homeopathic doses; otherwise, it would kill the farmer. They decided to make an exception in their program, so that all those whose fortunes do not exceed a certain amount may retain possession until they are convinced of the superiority of the socialist régime. Then, it is maintained, they will voluntarily agree to the terms of the program.

Compromise with agriculturists.

Thus the agricultural program of the Parti Ouvrier contains some



	1893.	1898.
Memel-Heydekrug,	1,805	3,052
Labiau-Wehlau,	1,392	3,564
Koenigsberg-Land,	4,400	6,619
Heiligenbell-Eylau,	583	1,650
Pr. Holland-Mohrunge,	0	907
Osterode-Neidenburg,	75	754
Rastenurg-Friedland,	660	3,178
Tilsit,	1,489	2,672
Ragnit-Pillkallen,	225	3,539
Gumbinnen-Insterburg,	492	1,373
Angerburg-Loetzen,	33	467
Lyck-Johannisburg,	630	1,297
Semsburg-Ortelsburg,	32	266

Compiled by the *Elbinger Zeitung*, cited by *Frankfurter Zeitung* (weekly edition), July 9, 1898.

features which must be regarded as anti-socialistic in character. The main planks of this platform are the following:

Platform of Parti
Ouvrier.

1. Socialism must not hasten the disappearance of peasant proprietors, though their disappearance be ultimately inevitable.
2. The protection of proprietors cultivating their own soil, from taxation, from usury, and from the encroachments of new lords, is the duty of Socialism.
3. There is reason for extending this protection to those producers who, as tenants, increase the value of the land of others and who, while they exploit laborers, are forced to do so by the exploitation of which they are themselves the victims.

The most important demands of the program are the following:

Art. V. A fund for agricultural pensions for the sick and aged to be maintained by a special tax on the income of large proprietors.

Art. VI. Organization of cantonal dispensaries with free medical attendance.

Art. VIII. Purchase by the commune of agricultural machinery to be placed at the disposal of small cultivators.

Art. IX. Abrogation of transfer fees for property under 5,000 francs.

Art. X. Substitution of direct taxes and income taxes for indirect taxes.

Art. XI. Reduction of legal and customary rate of interest.

Art. XII. Decrease of transportation charges on fertilizers, machinery and agricultural products.

Art. XVI. Public works for the improvement of the soil and the development of agricultural production.

Art. XVIII. Free courses of instruction in agricultural schools and experiment stations.*

These demands seem varied enough to constitute the platform of a democratic party with leanings toward socialism.

Influence of
concessions.

The strength that is gained by means of concessions of this kind certainly cannot be counted on, should the time ever come when absolute socialism seemed likely to succeed. The land-owning peasants are not really collectivists in the sense that the city laborers are. The French peasants, like the American farmers, are ready to vote for the socialists so long as they see prospects of immediate gain. But should the time ever come when they were likely to be reduced to the level of the city laborer, there can be no question but that they will react against socialism. On the other hand, should this class of voters ever become actively identified with the socialist party, their influence on that party is bound to be moderating and democratic in its nature.

Other evidence of the fact that the socialist parties of today are more moderate than they were is the resolution on the part of the socialist congress at Hamburg to take part in the election to the Prussian Diet. They cannot hope to elect their own candidates. All they expect to do is to assist in electing candidates friendly to socialism and social reform. This is entirely contrary to the policy of the socialists in the past. The old revolutionary theory saw no hope in ameliorating the condition of the masses; on the contrary, it looked to the constantly increasing misery of the proletariat for the revolution which was to bring about the transformed social organism. When that stage was reached in which the laborers had nothing to lose but their chains and everything to win, then revolution would be the only logical solution. Karl Kautsky still holds to the old theory as it was formulated by Karl Marx and may be regarded as the leader of this school.

Gradually, however, it became clear, even to the most ardent revolutionists, that a real and lasting victory over the organized soldiery of a State like Germany could not be hoped for, and in 1895, even Frederic Engels wrote that the methods of 1848 were antiquated. "Success," says he, "can only be obtained by legal means." This more modern evolutionary theory of socialism is represented by Bernstein. Bernstein denies that socialism is indissolubly linked with the proletariat, but believes that the cultured classes must be called upon to assist. He also denies that socialism must develop according to the law laid down by Marx, but holds that the movement can be consciously guided and

Evolutionary
theory.

* *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. VII., pp. 141-143.

assisted. He also lays stress on the fact that the condition of the laboring classes is improving rather than deteriorating. The socialist parties all over the world have been greatly influenced by men of this type and have, in consequence, become more liberal, striving more and more to obtain immediate reforms and laying less stress on the ultimate complete state socialism, although not losing sight of their ultimate goal. The particularistic tendencies already enumerated are all in this direction. The development is from a small party with one single idea to a great party with many ideas, from a small party appealing by means of one set of arguments to a comparatively homogeneous constituency to a large party with a varied program designed for a heterogeneous constituency.

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General references for all the topics: Kirkup: "Inquiry Into Socialism." Rae: "Contemporary Socialism." Ely: "Labor Movement in America." Yves Guyot: "The Tyranny of Socialism." A. Schäffle: "The Impossibility of Social Democracy."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON "THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF SOCIALISM."

PART II. THE STRENGTH OF SOCIALISM.

CHAPTER I. From what two standpoints should socialism be studied in order to appreciate its full strength? First with regard to its influence upon the present social order, even though as a system it may be considered impracticable, and second with regard to it as a system which proposes to supplant the existing order.—What is one of the strongest features of socialism as a system? Its all-inclusiveness.—How is the lack of this quality illustrated in "trades unionism"? It does not provide for a great mass of unorganized wage earners, nor for the dependent and delinquent classes. *Introductory.*

CHAPTER II. How is the wastefulness of competition illustrated by our railroads? The many unnecessary lines, built solely for competition, involve a loss to the country of hundreds of millions of dollars.—How by England's experience with the telegraph? It cost England nearly as much to make the telegraph a part of the postal service as it had all the other countries of Europe put together, they having combined the telegraph with the post-office from the beginning.—How by city gas companies? In Baltimore alone the estimated loss through competing companies is fully \$10,000,000.—Why does advertising involve waste? Because a part of the amount expended represents simply the expenditure of labor and capital without the accomplishment of any useful purpose.—How does the present method of production compare with that of a well-organized factory? It is without satisfactory plan.—What does socialism offer in contrast to this? An organized plan which, if it could be carried out, would insure regular, orderly and systematic production.—How would the element of chance under present conditions be affected? It would be very greatly limited.—Why under the present system do disasters so often result through over-production? Because there is no means of accurately gauging either supply or demand.—Why is it probable that under socialism existing inventions would be utilized readily? Because neither labor nor capital would have any interest in preventing their use.—How would the same law apply to new inventions, and why? It seems probable that man's inventive energy would seek not only to rob work of its disagreeable features but to make life as pleasant as possible. *Strength as a scheme of production.*

CHAPTER III. How has machinery affected production? It has enormously increased man's powers.—Why do the socialists argue with great force that its distribution should be under social control? Because the struggle of private interests makes present distribution both unequal and unjust.—How would socialistic distribution of wealth affect the employer? It would, perhaps, diminish his proportion, but would relieve him also from harassing anxieties.—How is it claimed that the learned professions would be affected by socialism? There would be less overcrowding since other pursuits would be rendered more attractive. *In distribution and consumption.*

CHAPTER IV. How have the ethical ideals of socialism affected its progress? They have drawn into its ranks a large number of men and women of the best type, who have a keen sense of their responsibility for their fellows.—Upon what do these ethical ideals lay *Moral strength.*

great stress? The genuine brotherhood of man.—What are some of the ways in which this brotherhood is to be expressed? Adequate provision for the dependent classes and a better future for women and children.—What significance has the improvement in environment promised by socialism? It is favorable to the growth of moral character.—What does socialism claim as to its moral effect upon government? That it would bring into prominence a nobler class of men, since the community as a whole would feel the need of men of moral qualifications.

Promoter of art.

CHAPTER V. Why are many poets, painters and literary men found on the side of socialism? Because poverty on the part of the many, and wealth on the part of a few, do not make a congenial atmosphere for the highest art.—What do the great art periods of history teach on this point? That great art arose when national feeling was most intense.

Relation to present problems.

CHAPTER VI. Why would socialism do away with a large proportion of present legal problems? Because the vast majority of them are concerned with private property in the instruments of production.—How would it deal with the eight hour question? The competitive element being removed, the question could be settled according to the best interests of society as a whole.—What difficulties of the present school system would be removed under socialism? The problems of teaching children who are insufficiently clothed and fed.—In what way would the problem of insurance be solved? By the organization of society so as to provide for all classes.

Services rendered by agitation.

CHAPTER VII. What ethical results have been brought about by the persistent agitation of socialism? A widespread awakening of the public conscience to the needs of the less favored classes.—What effect has been produced by the socialistic picture of an ideal society? It has familiarized people with the idea of social change and progress and aroused them to effort in this direction.—How has socialistic thought modified our view of economic questions? It has emphasized their relation to society as a whole and led the state to administer for all, activities which at one time were treated as private interests.—What have been some of the direct effects of this agitation upon government? Better education of the voter and greater safeguards for the health and protection of the public.—How does socialism teach its followers to regard government? Not as a mere struggle for office but as a matter of vital concern to every citizen.

PART III. THE WEAKNESS OF SOCIALISM.

Introductory.

CHAPTER I. Why is Karl Marx's theory of socialism unlikely to prevail in England or in America? Because apart from its economic weaknesses its materialistic basis is repugnant to these two nations.—What unfortunate aspect has been given to socialism in Germany? It has been made too largely a working class movement.—From what class of men has socialism very largely gained its strength? From men of education and influence rather than from the wage earners.—What motives must inspire the socialistic movement if it is to become powerful? Conscientious regard for the best interests of society and a willingness to make sacrifices to secure them.

Alleged, but not valid, objections to socialism.

CHAPTER II. What significance has the fact that objections to socialism in one country are not so regarded in another? It shows the necessity for studying the subject from a very broad point of view.—Why is the argument based upon the failure of communistic experiments of little value? First, because the experiments were based upon an earlier stage of industrial development; second, because, to be successful, communism must be national or international and not local.—How is the argument to be met that under socialism no provision would be made for disagreeable work? That machinery might dispose of much of it, and the remainder be distributed among many instead of a few individuals.—How can be met the objection concerning idle people? Socialists believe that the tendency will be greatly lessened and communistic settlements show that this has not been a serious factor; moreover, at present idleness on the part of those without resources is frequently punished and under socialism the same treatment could be accorded to impecunious idlers.

Socialism too optimistic and too pessimistic.

CHAPTER III. How is the weakness of socialism illustrated by the possibilities of wealth creation? Many things now enjoyed by the wealthy could hardly be created in sufficient quantity for all.—In what respects are socialists too optimistic regarding changes to be effected in the near future? They overlook the slowness of growth in mental attitude through which such changes must be accomplished.—How far is socialism too pessimistic in its view of the "caritative" principle of distribution? It is inclined to ignore, or at least to underrate, its effectiveness.—How does socialism underestimate the present value of the capitalist to society? By ignoring the fact that private enterprise is often more progressive than public activity.—In what respect are socialists too pessimistic with reference to the social side of private property? Much may be done to render private property more useful to society; also to increase public property while still allowing private property to remain dominant.

Dissatisfaction under socialism.

CHAPTER IV. How would socialism be likely to fail in equipping men for the best exercise of their powers? While providing for those best adapted to public life, it would not give suitable opportunities for those best adapted to private industry.—To what evils would dissatisfaction in a socialistic state be likely to give rise? Either a series of revolutions making progress impossible or a complete overthrow of the socialistic state.

Socialism a menace to liberty.

CHAPTER V. On what ground is it claimed that socialism would be a menace to liberty? The inability to escape from public service would often compel submission to tyrannical conditions.—What reply do socialists offer to this argument? That municipal, state and national relations would supply a variety of fields for action and that in the public service

in some countries greater liberty is found than under private control.—What interpretation of the word "liberty" is usually set forth in the writings of socialists? Economic rather than political.—What danger from the abuse of power would be possible under socialism? The centralizing of forces would give tremendous possibilities for evil to political combinations or to conscientious but unwise persons who might gain control for a time.

CHAPTER VI. What objections are made to the socialistic claim that every main line of manufacturing is likely to be brought under unified control? The long line of failures in the formation of trusts and the immense difficulties in securing a management sufficiently well endowed to secure better permanent results than smaller competing firms.—What difficulties does agriculture present to any plan of social organization? No one has as yet succeeded in working out a plan for unified control of agriculture, and socialism means unity of management.—What are some of the weak points involved in competition? Lengthening hours and reducing wages of labor, employment of women and children, poor workmanship and adulteration of products, low standards in professional life.—What are its strong points? It has led to numberless inventions and played a large part in the material progress of the century. It keeps men alert and at its best is an endeavor to render the best social service for the smallest return.—What has socialism to substitute for competition as a force in production? The greater opportunities for usefulness which it would bring and upon social esteem.—To what important consideration does this statement lead? Whether men are not as yet too individualistic in their natures to conform to the requirements of a socialistic state.

Objections to socialism as a scheme of production.

CHAPTER VII. What objection is there to the equal distribution of goods under socialism? The fact that men's needs and capacities differ very greatly.—Is it probable that the great mass of the people would appreciate the real needs of those who were intellectually their superiors? Present experience would not indicate that such would be the case.—How is this illustrated both in England and America? By the tendency upon the part of the government to raise wages but to keep salaries at a low figure.—What advantage has the present state of society in respect to the shortcomings of government? Private munificence is able to endow institutions which shall make adequate provision for the higher branches of work.—What conditions do some people apprehend with respect to population under socialism? The danger of a great increase when conditions are removed which at present restrict it.

Objections to socialism as a scheme of distribution and of consumption.

✠ THE INNER LIFE OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.* ✠

BY CHARLES F. THWING, D. D., LL. D.

(President of Western Reserve University.)

Phillips Brooks quotes a remark of Voltaire about Louis XIV., that Louis XIV. was not one of the greatest of men, but he certainly was one of the greatest of kings. We may, changing the remark, apply it to Phillips Brooks himself; he was not simply one of the greatest of preachers, but he was also one of the greatest of men. And his power and his greatness as a preacher sprang, in no small degree, from his greatness as a man; and his greatness as a man manifested itself in his greatness as a preacher. Nature made Phillips Brooks large, casting, as it were, a special mold for making him;—and when she had made him she broke the mold. No duplicate seemed possible. However true that remark is in a merely physical sense, it is more true in an intellectual and spiritual sense. Phillips Brooks was a large personality. He was so great a personality that he seemed almost to have become impersonal. He was so large that no one thinks of comparing him as a man with other men. The ego was so great that it ceased to be egotism at all. He seems to me to belong to the order of some of the great natural forces: gravitation, electricity; so apart from ordinary conditions and men was he.

A large personality.

From two points of view, at least, may one think of the inner life of Phillips Brooks: I shall call them culture and consecration. He was a man of culture. In his veins there flowed the best blood of New England. Of two families, the names of which are joined in his own, he was the child. There also was in him, as in so many of the other leading



*This is the third CHAUTAUQUAN study of the Inner Life of Great Americans. The first subject, "Stonewall" Jackson, by the Rev. Dr. J. Wm. Jones (one of General Jackson's chaplains during the Civil War), appeared in the October issue. The second subject, "John Greenleaf Whittier, by Mrs. James T. Fields, appeared in November.

Culture.

men of New England, the best clerical blood. As Emerson had before himself seven generations of ministers, as Holmes and Lowell were sons of ministers, so also there came from the Cottons, and the Phillips, and the Mathers, the influences that touched the life of Phillips Brooks. He chose a good grandfather and a good grandmother. And he made that choice good by being born and bred in Boston in the midst of influences of that literary and classic town. A graduate of the Boston Latin School, a graduate of Harvard College, and a graduate of the School of Divinity of Alexandria, he was a man of culture through the ordinary forms of scholarship. But also he was a man of culture through ordinary and extraordinary reading. He was not a scholar in the close meaning of that good word; he was a man of wide reading of the best books. This culture very seldom emerges in his sermons. There are occasional intimations suggestive of the depth and breadth of his literary nature. I have been struck, in reading his lectures upon preaching, and in reading and hearing his sermons, in finding how his literary culture was held in restraint in his preaching, but was allowed liberty in his lectures upon preaching. Reading widely, deeply, of the best books, he thought much about the best things. He knew the best about the best, and such knowledge, I suppose, is culture.

Consecration.

But with this, there also was in this man what I have called consecration: the devotion of himself to God. It was a complete devotion. He tells us that, when he became a preacher, every book turned into a sermon. Apparently, there was no task however trivial, no duty however humble, but he was willing that task to assume and that duty to do, if only thereby he might do the will of his God. In him these qualities of consecration and of culture were united. If a man is cultured without consecration, his life is in peril of self-consciousness, of luxury, of elaborateness, of ease. He becomes the professor or the literarian apart from common interest. If a man has consecration without culture, he, in time, finds himself becoming empty, having no forces which he can consecrate. A man who has culture and no consecration is like the lake which, receiving all and giving forth none, soon becomes fetid and polluted. A man who has consecration without culture is a fierce, tumultuous, rushing brook, running on and soon running dry. It has no springs to draw from. Phillips Brooks embodied both qualities of culture and of divine devotion. He had culture, the springs and sources of the influence that allowed him to stand in the same pulpit twenty years and to preach every week to thousands of thoughtful persons. He had that consecration also which kept him young and vigorous, and ever happy in his work.

And this man of rich culture and of noble consecration was a maker of sermons. His sermons, like the sermons of every great preacher, are a revelation of his inner life.

As to the contents of the sermon which he preached, I may say at once that Phillips Brooks preached the gospel. He preached only the gospel;



Of Phillips Brooks's work at Harvard University, Dr. Alexander MacKenzie writes: "What was it that drew the students to him and held them there? It may have been at first his fame. But this natural desire was soon gratified; yet they came again to hear him. He was like no other man, and his presence commended his words. I have heard one student say that he used to fast before hearing Dr. Brooks, that his spiritual nature might have the full measure of inspiration. This was an extreme instance. But it was the common experience for men to be carried on into spiritual life as he led them with his impassioned thoughts and words. There are no finer hearers than college students. They are quick to see through a man,—to find out if he is genuine, solid; if his words are simply his life in expression. * * * They saw this man and became more manly in their own desires. From belief in him they came to believe in themselves. They caught his hope and confidence. They saw God and eternal life. If he was an optimist, as men said, that was healthful and helpful in the college. In all ways life was more to them for their fellowship with the life which was in him. It was an experience which issued in brave deeds, in charities, in honor, in manhood."

he preached the whole gospel. We may call certain preachers preachers of the incarnation; and certain others preachers of regeneration. It is well that we have preachers of these two kinds. Phillips Brooks preached the new birth; but he also preached more; he preached the projection of the new birth which constitutes the new life: he was the preacher of the incarnation. And this preaching took upon itself the broadest possible reference. The incarnation represented, according to his interpretation, the whole of God, so far as may be possible, coming into the whole of man; the whole of divinity coming down, so far as may be possible, into humanity. And therefore his preaching was a very broad preaching. And yet the principles that Phillips Brooks preached, and embodied, were very few. The principles of theology and Christianity, like the principles of chemistry, are very few; but these elementary principles are capable of, and demand, a vast and manifold application. The principle that God loves man; the principle that man loves and should love God; the principle that God is the father of man; the principle that man is a sinner; the principle that man, though he be a sinner, is still a child of God; the principle that all disobedience to God, which is sin, removes man from God, and lessens the amount of being in the one that sins; the principle that God has made Himself known to man by Jesus Christ; the principle that God made Himself known to man in a book we call the Bible; the principle that man has power of choice: these are a few of the simple principles which made up the body of the preaching of Phillips Brooks. But in preaching the gospel of the incarnation these principles were applied in every possible way. The whole of human life was the field of their application.

Gospel sermons.

Phillips Brooks never preached politics; but one could not hear him preach even once without being impressed with the belief that he had the greatest regard for the body civil and politic. Phillips Brooks seldom preached upon any form of public education; but no one could fail to be impressed, even hearing him but once, with the thought that education is one of the means that the gospel has for bettering mankind. He never preached to business men as business men, to lawyers as lawyers, to women as women, to housekeepers as housekeepers; but no one could hear him even once, without feeling, whatever his calling or work, that here is a message of help for *me* in my special work and calling.

Personal messages.

He was thus a preacher broad and narrow. Narrow in that the principles were few; they were so few that they went down deep and they went up high. They were perpendicular, and perpendicular to a downward infinity and to an upward infinity. They were also horizontal, horizontally infinite in covering all life itself. The peril of all preaching upon a few principles is, I suppose, the peril of narrowness. The peril of comprehensiveness is the peril of superficiality and thinness. Phillips Brooks preached down deep without narrowness, and he covered all life in his preaching without becoming superficial.

Two special characteristics of his preaching give intimations of two chief elements of his inner life. His sermons were sermons of thought



Of the power of his personal influence, his brother, Dr. Arthur Brooks, wrote: "It is written in the consciousness of thousands of men and women who delight to think of Phillips Brooks as their friend, just as the summer's sunbeams lie in the ruddy fruit of harvest. It was a power which shared in the growth and development of his life, it was one which he loved to exercise, and yet which with the most delicate taste he carefully guarded from the danger of undue familiarity and of false expression of friendship. It came from the conviction of the divine life that belonged to all men. In personal interviews he seemed to lend to others the instruments of his clear intelligence, quick apprehension and spiritual discernment to use upon their difficulties of thought or action, and men often wondered whence the help had come as, after talking with him, their lives lay before them no longer knotted, but running clear and straight on into the future. The royal power that recognized the pulpit as its throne never lost its crown as it came down to walk among its brethren in the loving and helpful intercourse of daily life."

Thoughtful
qualities

and of vitality; and his own character was thoughtful, reflective, forceful and living. He was a thoughtful preacher, and demanded thoughtfulness of those to whom he preached. I was about to say also, in speaking of his thoughtfulness, that he was a psychological preacher; his preaching was adjusted to the needs and conditions of human character. It was rational, for it was addressed to the reason. It was emotional, for it was addressed to the heart. It was volitional, for it was addressed to the will, to persuade men to choose the right and reject the wrong. It was ethical, for it was addressed to the conscience. I think that this man must have studied men and man very closely. He knew men, and he knew man; and therefore his preaching did adjust itself to each one's needs. It is almost singular, I think, to hear the testimony of those who have listened to him constantly and of those who have listened to him only occasionally, or once, that for one's self there was some message, some help. In perplexity there was guidance. In sorrow there was comfort. In weakness there was strength. This tangled snarl of one's life might be brought to him, and as one listened to his sermon, although not especially addressed to the immediate condition of this or that auditor, yet the application of principles seemed to unravel these snarls and the strands of life lie out clear and distinct. The application of the few and simple principles in the sermon of this man has very often proved to be a life-long guidance to a perplexed soul.

A poet.

With this quality of thoughtfulness and of appreciation there was joined what I shall call the quality of a poet. There is reason to believe that Phillips Brooks might have been a great poet, if he had not preferred to be a great preacher. We all know and love the Bethlehem hymn; but there were other poems. But more important than the writing of poetry is the poetical insight. The poet is the man who sees the soul of things; the secrets of being. The philosopher is supposed to do the same thing; and the psychologist is supposed to do this thing as applied to man. Phillips Brooks had the power of seeing the essence of things. And with this power was joined the element of poetical expression. What fine, carefully adjusted metaphors! What suggestion of beauty! What glimpses of the divine! What happy choice of phrase and word!

The life quality.

But also with this quality of thought was linked the quality of life. A preacher who is a preacher chiefly of thoughtfulness is in peril of becoming hard and cold and dry. Thought is suggested by light, and not by heat. In Phillips Brooks was also the quality of life, that mighty, broad, indefinable quality, life. We may characterize life by freshness, by vigor, by earnestness, by magnetism. Phillips Brooks had them each. There was in him that quality which we call life in its finest and superlative degree. He had earnestness, enthusiasm, heat, force, fire. The very impetuosity of his utterance was typical of the fierce burning and restlessness within that were struggling for mastery over men and for helpfulness to them. A preacher who has life without thought becomes a preacher of what is called sensationalism. A preacher who has thought without life is a preacher in peril of hardness and dryness. But the preacher who has thought and life is the preacher who approaches nearest to Him who, coming into the world, called Himself the Light, and whose light was the life of men.



"His work among the poor and lowly was greater than one would dream of. People who had never entered his church, some of whom had never heard him preach, did not fear to ask him to officiate when death invaded the family circle, and they rarely asked in vain. He never refused if he had time at his disposal to grant the request. Once a gentleman who had met him, but who was not his parishioner, and not a member of the Episcopal Church, lost his little child. The father and mother wished to have the great preacher, the tender, loving shepherd of the flock, read the burial service over the body of the child. Mr. Brooks said: 'I will do so cheerfully, if I have time.' He consulted his list of engagements for the day. 'I have just half an hour that is not bespoken; if you will make your arrangements conform to that time, I will gladly be present.'"—Dr. Arthur Brooks.

I wish to add a word respecting the conception which Phillips Brooks held concerning men and concerning God. It is significant that the lectures upon preaching by Phillips Brooks close with an address upon the value of the human soul. The worth that a preacher gives to a human soul seems to be the central point whence one may draw the circle of his preaching and of his manhood. Phillips Brooks loved men. He thought of the human soul as Christ, I believe, may have thought of it, who thought of it as worth dying for. And thus thinking of the human soul he always spoke to the best in the human soul. He never spoke simply to men as human beings. He spoke to men more as divine beings; and he spoke ever to the best part in man. He was not a man of expedients, not a man of maneuvering, not a man of any peculiarity in method. He was simply a man with men before him to receive the truth of God, as he poured out that truth into human hearts and minds.

Conception of Man
and God.

Phillips Brooks's conception of God is also easy to read. I was struck, in looking over four volumes of his sermons, with the proportion of texts that are taken from writings of St. John. Out of eighty-two sermons I found that the texts of no less than fourteen were taken from St. John. *His God was Love.* His God was not a God who is the clockmaker of the universe, but a God whose love creates and blesses the universe, whose life is love indeed.

It is difficult to classify Phillips Brooks. Indeed, to apply such a word as classification to him seems to suggest an unworthy intimation, so broad and so big is he. He unites the usual contrasts of character and harmonizes the contradictions. One may call him an individualist, so thorough is his belief in the worth of the one soul; one may call him a socialist, so eager is he to enlarge the development of all men. One may call him a conservative, for he builds on and out of the past; one may call him a progressive, a liberal, so clear is his vision of the problems of the future. He is at once a poet and a philosopher, a churchman and a man of the world. Young men gloried in him, men of middle age were inspired by him, old men were counseled by him, and all were loved by him. For he was a great lover. When he died, the world became lonely and a homesick feeling crept over many a man; but, as said the little girl, "How happy the angels must have been."

Difficult to classify.



"It is difficult to conceive that any man could have known Phillips Brooks and not been better for the knowledge. For to know him was to know not only a good and great man, whose greatness was in his righteousness of body, mind, and spirit, but it was also to know that God is in his children upon the earth, and that there is, or may be, in them the power of an endless life."—*The Christian Union*. January 28, 1893.



We give below a very carefully selected bibliography of Phillips Brooks, taken from a little volume by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, in the "Beacon Biographies," published by Small, Maynard & Co., of Boston, Mass. E. P. Dutton & Co., of New York, published a Phillips Brooks calendar and various editions of his sermons, addresses and Christmas hymn.

Lectures on Preaching. Delivered before the Divinity School of Yale College in 1877. (New York, 1877: E. P. Dutton & Co.) Here the preacher's advice to beginners in his profession reveals and suggests many things concerning his own practice of it. *Phillips Brooks.* By Arthur Brooks (Black and White Series), (New York, 1893: Harper Brothers.) This is a reprint of the article which the brother of Phillips Brooks contributed to *Harper's Magazine* for May, 1893. In another form he had already delivered it as a sermon at the Church of the Incarnation, New York. *Essays and Addresses, Religious, Literary and Social.* Edited by the Rev. John Cotton Brooks. (New York, 1894: E. P. Dutton & Co.) *Letters of Travel.* Edited by M. F. B. (New York, 1894: E. P. Dutton & Co.) This volume contains the informal letters written to members of his family, while Phillips Brooks was spending his longer and shorter vacations in travel. They are from all parts of the world, and unconsciously exhibit many personal characteristics of the writer. *Reminiscences.* By Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D. (pp. 266-272). (New York, 1895: Thomas Whittaker.) The Bishop of Rhode Island was for many years an intimate friend of Phillips Brooks, and here, as always, writes as a shrewd observer of life and character.

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New England Magazine, January, 1892. "Phillips Brooks." By the Rev. Julius H.

O LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM.

Ward.—*Harvard Monthly*, February, 1893. (Phillips Brooks Memorial number, containing papers by President Eliot, Dr. Lyman Abbott, E. E. Hale and others.)—*Andover Review*, March–April, 1893. “Phillips Brooks.” By Professor (now Bishop) William Lawrence; besides an admirable unsigned editorial article.—*Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1893. “Phillips Brooks.” By the Rev. Alexander V. G. Allen.—*New England Magazine*, May, 1893. “Phillips Brooks and Harvard University.” By the Rev. Alexander MacKenzie.



O LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM.

BY PHILLIPS BROOKS.

O little town of Bethlehem
How still we see thee lie;
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep,
The silent stars go by;
Yet in thy dark streets shineth
The everlasting Light;
The hopes and fears of all the years
Are met in thee tonight.

For Christ is born of Mary,
And gathered all above,
While mortals sleep the angels keep
Their watch of wondering love.
O Morning stars together
Proclaim the holy birth!
And praises sing to God the King,
And peace to men on earth.

How silently, how silently,
The wondrous gift is given;
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessings of His Heaven.
No ear may hear His coming,
But in this world of sin,
Where meek souls will receive Him still
The dear Christ enters in.

O holy Child of Bethlehem!
Descend to us, we pray;
Cast out our sin and enter in,
Be born in us today.
We hear the Christmas angels,
The great, glad tidings tell.
O come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Immanuel!





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THE HOLY NIGHT.

From the painting by M. Feuerstein.

C. L.
Round



S. C.
Table.

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

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JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D.
MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS:

The Christmas bells ring out to a half-million Chautauquans, on every land and beside every sea. May their notes awaken in us all thanksgiving for the year that is ended, with its mingled memories of joy and sorrow, of



JESSE L. HURLBUT.

highest wisdom which is to know God.

days dark as well as bright. May they call us to aspiration for higher, broader thinking and better living in the year to come. May they strengthen in heart and will the purpose that even the fragments of time shall be gathered up as gold-dust, to buy knowledge and build up character. May we gain not only knowledge, but wisdom also, and the

JESSE L. HURLBUT.

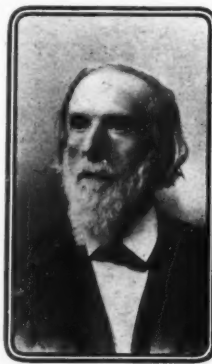
On Christmas Day, 1799, the George Washington was fresh, and some of the Thirteen States had not then heard of his death. What hath God wrought since then for and with the land *he* loved and served. so well! What will the Father of our race do for his children through the century soon to open? May the land of Washington, and all other English-speaking lands, lead the nations of the earth in "the song the angels sung!"

JAMES H. CARLISLE.
WOFFORD COLLEGE, S. C.

To Chautauquans the world over:—Everything encourages

you in your pursuit of knowledge. It would seem as if the end of this whole world system were the development of the mind of man. Every leaf in the vegetable world is a leaf in the book of life, printed full of wisdom.

Every stratum in the earth's crust is a book in the vast library of history. Every star that shines or planet that flies is a lesson in mathematics. Forests and flowers, grasses and clouds, teach color; every mountain is an example of sculpture by wind and water; every bird song, and wind-harp, waterfall, thunder roll, and the *reveillé* made by the fairy drum-beats of the rain, is a lesson in music. All animal life is instruction in mechanics. Everything is an object lesson in our kindergarten. And all the things that are seen make the invisible things of the Creator to be understood, even His eternal power and Godhead. Then comes the joyous Christmas time, teaching more than *things* can show, more than power and Godhead, revealing that the very nature of that Godhead is more than power. It is love.

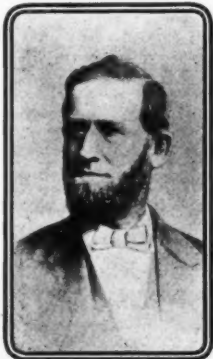


JAMES H. CARLISLE.

Everything is an object lesson in our kindergarten. And all the things that are seen make the invisible things of the Creator to be understood, even His eternal power and Godhead. Then comes the joyous Christmas time, teaching more than *things* can show, more than power and Godhead, revealing that the very nature of that Godhead is more than power. It is love.

HENRY W. WARREN.
DENVER, COL.

The basis of civilization and liberty is the general education of the many, not the culture and scholarship of the few. Democ-



HENRY W. WARREN.

racy in government and in wealth depends on democracy in education. Not least among the agencies which are engaged in laying the foundation of the Republic in a truly Christian education is the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. May it long live to carry on the good work which its founder has so admirably initiated, and which he and

his coadjutors have so efficiently maintained.

LYMAN ABBOTT.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Tell my numerous friends, known and unknown, who are in Chautauqua circles, that we all wish them a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Say to them that we know no better means of making the twelve Christmas holidays merry than the looking up of lit-

tle side points which will give even more light and animation to the historical reading of the year. Say to them that to make the new year happy they had better give a little more time than we absolutely require for the year's reading. In point of fact, I have found it a good plan in the things which this

world and another world require of us, to go a little more than half way, and so to meet people, things, events, and duties. Do you happen to know that C sharp is the least bit in the world different from D flat? In the maintenance of that difference depends cheerfulness, vigor, and success. Always truly yours,

EDWARD E. HALE.
ROXBURY, MASS.

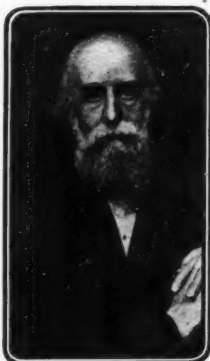
"Christmas Greetings and Godspeed to the dispersed fellowship of C. L. S. C. readers all over the world" is the message received from Counselor Wilkinson of the University of Chicago, and "cordial good wishes" also come from Counselor Gibson of St. John's Wood, London, England.

THE PACIFIC COAST OFFICE.

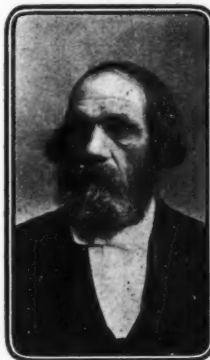
The Pacific Coast Branch of the C. L. S. C. was organized at the Pacific Grove, Monterey, Sunday School Assembly, in 1879. The C. L. S. C. was then just one year old, but up to that time it had been represented on the Coast by only a few readers of the first class, the Class of '82. The first session of the Pacific Grove Assembly, at which Chancellor Vincent was present, became also the first recognized center for the C. L. S. C., and the eager, inquiring spirit of the dwellers on the Pacific Coast was quickly expressed in an organization which extended from the northern borders of the state to little towns and villages far to the south of Los Angeles. The great

distance from the central office of the C. L. S. C., which was then at Plainfield, New Jersey, made it necessary that there should be a local office for Pacific Coast readers, so that supplies could be forwarded promptly to circles desiring to organize or to extend their work. An office was accordingly established at San José, the home of the first Pacific Coast secretary, Miss Lucy M. Washburne. For two years, the initial years of the movement, Miss Washburne devoted all the time that could be spared from a busy teacher's life to the perfecting of the organization for the local office, but at the end of that time she felt it necessary to resign her position.

She retained, however, an active interest in the work, and has been for many years a valued counselor in all matters relating to the development of the Chautauqua System upon the Pacific Coast. Upon her resignation, Miss M. E. B. Norton, also a woman prominent in educational circles, ac-



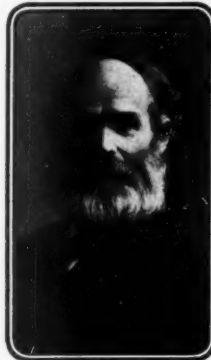
LYMAN ABBOTT.



EDWARD E. HALE.



J. MONRO GIBSON.



WM. C. WILKINSON.

cepted the responsibility. After two years of service, other duties obliged Miss Norton to relinquish her office, and Mrs. Mary H. Field became secretary, filling the position for ten years. Mrs. Field's rare literary gifts made her exceptionally well fitted to guide Chautauqua affairs at this period, and one of the outgrowths of her experience was the Chautauqua story, "Kate Thurston's Chautauqua Circles." A still better known work, the charming little account of the "Evolution of Mrs. Thomas," was printed in pamphlet form and has been read and distributed at nearly every Chautauqua Assembly in the country. A quiet vein of humor runs through much of Mrs. Field's writing, enabling her to illuminate everyday truths and bring them home to her readers with peculiar effectiveness. At the graduation of the Class of '91 on the Coast she wrote a congratulatory poem, opening with the lines:

"O friends of the Chautauqua Cult,
How thankful you should be
Your lines were cast in '91
And not in '83."

The allusion to '83 had reference to the early years of the C. L. S. C., the experimental stage, when the conviction weighed upon some minds that the required work was beyond the reach of the average busy person. The elect souls who persevered were, however, a great host. In the summer of 1893, the Pacific Coast Office was again obliged to accept its secretary's resignation, and Mrs. E. J. Dawson was chosen to fill the vacancy. Already very familiar with the work and the workers in all parts of the state, Mrs. Dawson's untiring energy, devotion to the cause, and undaunted spirit, have made her a most efficient and valued officer. From the earliest days of the Chautauqua movement, the work of the Pacific Coast Office has had the sup-



MRS. E. J. DAWSON.

port and counsel of able men and women, leaders in the educational work of the state. The president of the Pacific Coast Branch of the C. L. S. C. is Dr. Eli McClish, president of the University of the Pacific. Dr. Thomas Filbin, the superintendent of the Pacific Grove Assembly, is doing much to strengthen Chau-

tauqua work on the Coast by his careful supervision of the needs of the field, and by active coöperation with the other Assemblies in Southern California and in Oregon. Under the reorganization of Chautauqua, the Pacific Coast Office adds to its other agencies that of a distributing center for the Chautauqua books.



ELI M'CLISH.

would win the confidence and friendship of a bird you must begin at his bill and not at his tail. Mr. John Burroughs, who belongs to that inner circle of bird confidences which many of us covet but do not enjoy, offers the rather depressing suggestion that "the birds are all birds of the poets and of no one else, because it is only the poetical temperament that fully responds to them." How far those of us who have not as yet gained recognition as poets may be possessed of the "poetical temperament," is happily in many cases still an open question, and we may certainly enjoy the presence of that companionable songster, "Hope," described by Emily Dickinson as,—

"The thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all."

But those of us who are interested in bird study — and who is not in these days of the return to nature — may well find pleasure in

BIRDS AND THE POETS.

In Mr. Frank M. Chapman's delightful little magazine, *Bird Lore*, which takes for its motto, "A bird in the bush is worth two in the hand," he urges the reversal of another time-honored bird tradition, the well-known legend of the salt, proving conclusively that if you



THOMAS FILBIN.

looking through the eyes of our poet brothers and sisters at the bird neighbors for whom we are beginning to feel a new sense of kinship. One is impressed, for instance, with the sense of comradeship expressed by Celia Thaxter in her exquisite little poem, "The Sandpiper," written on the breezy shores of the Isles of Shoals, where "the wild wind raves and the tide runs high:"



CHICK-A-DEES.

"I watch him as he skims along,
Uttering his sweet and mourn-
ful cry;
He starts not at my fitful song,
Or flash of fluttering drapery;
He has no thought of any wrong;
He scans me with a fearless eye.
Staunch friends are we, well tried
and strong,
The little Sandpiper and I."

Lowell, in his quiet study on the banks of the Charles River, hears the Catbird calling, "Come forth and hear me sing a cavatina," closing with the complaint,—

"Or if to me you will not hark,
By Beaver Brook a thrush is ringing,
Till all the alder-coverts dark
Seem sunshine dappled with his singing."

To which the poet replies in sympathetic bird language,—

"A bird is singing in my brain
And bubbling c'er with mingled fancies,
Gay, tragic, rapt, right heart of Spain
Fed with the sap of old romances."

A charming bit of dialogue by Edith Thomas suggests a point of view new to most of us, however old it may be in the bird world:—

" 'They say,' said the wren to the thrush,—
'And I know, for I build at their eaves,—
They say, every song that we sing, on the wing, or
hid in the leaves,
Is sung for their pleasure —
And you know 'tis for Love and ourselves that we
sing.'"

" 'Did they say,' said the thrush to the wren,—
'I'm out of their circle, I own,—
Did they say that the songs they sing are not for
themselves alone,
But to give us pleasure?'
'Why, no,' said the wren, 'they said no such thing.'"

But our debt to the poets is a large one, and we can only suggest it here. For no true bird lover can remain long unacquainted with John Burroughs's "Birds and Poets," Shelley's "To a Sky-Lark," Bryant's "To a Waterfowl," Wordsworth's odes to the Nightingale and Cuckoo, Keats's beautiful lines upon "The Nightingale," Edith Thomas's "The Wood Pewee," "The Titmouse," by Emerson, "The Brown Thrush," by Lucy

Larcom, and "The Song Sparrow" and "Veery," by Dr. Van Dyke. One of the happiest descriptions of bird life in all literature is "The Mocking Bird," by Sidney Lanier, in which sympathy, admiration, humor and philosophy combine to present a perfect picture:—

"Superb and sole, upon a pluméd spray
That o'er the general leafage boldly grew,
He summ'd the woods in song; or typic drew
The watch of hungry hawks, the lone dismay
Of languid doves when long their lovers stray,
And all birds' passion-plays that sprinkle dew
At morn in brake or bosky avenue.
What e'er birds did or dreamed, this bird could say.
Then down he shot, bounced airily along
The sward, twitched in a grasshopper, made song
Midflight, perched, prinked, and to his art again.
Sweet Science, this large riddle read me plain:
How may the death of that dull insect be
The life of yon trim Shakespeare on the tree?"



LOCAL HISTORY IN OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

Just at this time, when the Expansion articles are focusing our attention upon the beginnings of Ohio and Kentucky, there is an excellent opportunity for circles to render the present interest still more effective by writing up some of the out-of-the-way bits of history which are to be found in every commonwealth and which lend a romantic interest to so many portions of our country. To the average "Outlander" Ohio is a vast prairie, adapted to the training of Presidents, and Kentucky a land of blue-grass and race-horses. As these two states were not organized until after the Revolution, there was no



opportunity for the establishment of those "Washington's Headquarters" which are among the cherished possessions of their Eastern neighbors. But there are certainly many comparatively unknown items of local history connected with the early settlements in this part of the "Old Northwest" which the Chautauqua circles may embody in brief and interesting reports and send as contributions to the Round Table. Let every circle

in the region which we are now studying look up the pedigree of its own community, and send us a report with, if possible, a photograph possessing some historic interest.



THE "NATIONAL TRUST" IN ENGLAND.

Ap[ro]pos these local history studies it is encouraging to observe the steady growth of public sentiment in favor of the protection and preservation of places of historic interest. The "National Trust," which is devoting itself to this important work in England, has already accomplished results which are full of promise for the future. We quote from Miss Octavia Hill's article in the *Nineteenth Century*, which shows the practical nature of the organization:

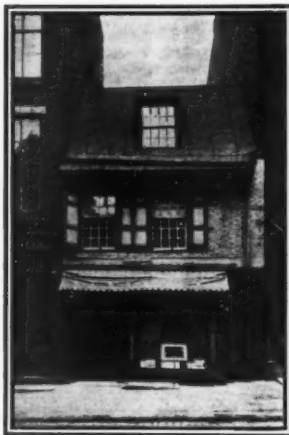
The "National Trust" has not been more than five years at work, but we have made a small practical beginning which we believe will gradually develop. We have received from one lady a gift of a beautiful cliff at Barmouth; we have purchased a headland of fourteen acres in Cornwall commanding the best view of Tintagel, we are appealing now for help to secure a wooded hillside in Kent with a splendid view; we have bought and entirely preserved from ruin a lovely old fourteenth-century clergy house in a ford of the Sussex Downs; we have purchased a piece of primeval fenland, to preserve plants, moths and birds peculiar to the Cambridge marshes, and have received a gift of a spur of a Kentish hill, commanding a lovely view over the country—this was given in memory of a brother, by a lady and gentleman who wished to make this a memorial to him. Beautiful, indeed! it is free for all time to the step of every comer, a bit of England belonging to the English in a very special way.

The idea of the "National Trust" came from a society organized in Massachusetts entitled "Trustees of Public Reservation," the value of whose work in securing the splendid park system for Boston and its suburbs will be appreciated more and more in coming years. One such object-lesson as this is of incalculable service to the whole country, and Chautauqua circles can, by their enthusiastic and intelligent interest in local historic objects, help to create public sentiment in favor of their preservation, and prevent those encroachments upon the public domain which often occur merely because the people have not been awakened to a sense of their privileges.

THE HOME OF THE NATIONAL FLAG.

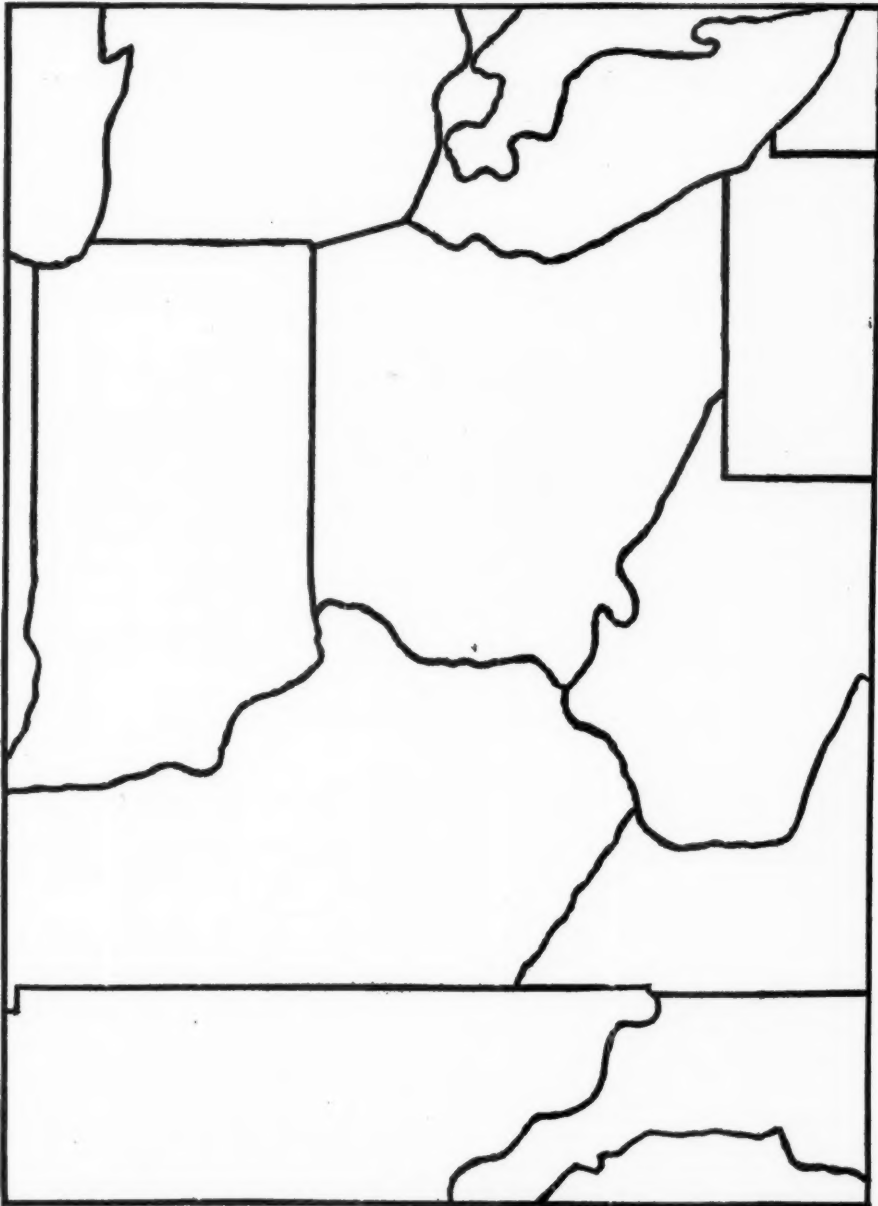
An illustration of the inert state of the public mind is to be found in the case of the now famous Betsy Ross house in Philadelphia, which after years of neglect has at last passed into the hands of a patriotic society devoted to its preservation; for it was in this house that the American flag was born. The Committee upon whom rested the responsibility of securing a suitable flag was composed of George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross, and as the enterprise called

for both skill and secrecy, the house of Betsy Ross, who was a niece of George Ross and an expert needlewoman, was chosen for the council. The flag was sketched in pencil by Washington. thirteen stripes, a blue field and thirteen six-pointed stars. The suggestion by Mrs. Ross that five-pointed stars were more easily made was received favorably, and in due time the flag was finished; the design was accepted by the Committee, and on the 14th of June, 1777, "Old Glory" was formally adopted by Congress. In November, 1898, the "American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial As-



THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE.

sociation," with Edward Brooks, Overbrook, Philadelphia, as president, was formed and an effective plan arranged for creating widespread interest in the home of the Nation's flag. Under this plan are offered for sale: lithographed certificates of membership in six colors, showing the Betsy Ross house; a reproduction of the historical painting by Weisgerber, representing the interior of the house, with the Committee in session; and the grave of Betsy Ross in Mt. Moriah Cemetery. These certificates are sold at ten cents each, the holder being enrolled as a permanent member of the society. Clubs of thirty members receive in addition a large reproduction of the picture in colors, suitable for framing. The fund thus secured helps to maintain the house, but the plans of the society look also to the purchase of the neighboring property, so that the first habitation of the old flag may be secure from fire and have an environment suited to its years, its dignity and its importance as a permanent historic memorial.



The Chautauqua Circles are studying American History from a point of view new or at least unfamiliar to many of us. This opportunity to see our country in a new light is exceptional and we want to make the most of it. Let no Chautauqua student be satisfied with merely reading the Expansion articles. Take the above outline map, and with the aid of the articles and of other maps, draw the rivers, locate the settlements, follow out the portages, and then keep the maps for future reference. As other items regarding this field come up, note them, and you will soon find that this piece of specialization has quickened your interest in the beginnings of your country in a way which will prove to be its own reward.

OUTLINE OF READING AND PROGRAMS.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

*"We Study the Word and the Works of God."**"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."**"Never be Discouraged."*

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Sunday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.



OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

December 3-10—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Expansion of the American People. Chap. 10. Progress of Socialism.

Required Book: The Strength and Weakness of Socialism. R. T. Ely. Part III., Chaps. 4 and 5.

December 10-17—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Expansion of the American People. Chap. 11. A Reading Journey Through France.

Required Book: The Strength and Weakness of Socialism. Part III., Chaps. 6 and 7.

December 17-24—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Expansion of the American People. Chap. 12.

Required Book: The Strength and Weakness of Socialism. Part III., Chap. 8 and Appendix.

December 24-31—Vacation week.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Inner Life of Phillips Brooks. The Problem of Happiness (Practical Life Article.)

January 1-8—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Expansion of the American People. Chap. 13.

Required Book: Initial Studies in American Letters. Chap. 1.



SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES.

The Expansion articles for October and November have brought us to the close of the Colonial period. The events leading to the Revolutionary war and the war itself are omitted in the accompanying programs, but circles or individuals wishing to review the period will find, in the review text-book in the Membership Book, a comprehensive outline, and school histories can be consulted for details. Fiske's "Critical Period of American History," in one volume, and McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," in several volumes, will be found most valuable for constant reference. They give full and interesting details of many events which are only touched upon in other histories. The American History Leaflets, published by A. Lovell & Company, of New York, for ten cents each, provide copies of original documents, with a brief introduction by Professors Hart and Channing, the editors of the series. A list of the pamphlets may be secured by sending a stamp to the publishers.

First week—

1. Roll-Call: Answered by reports on Progress of Socialism in different countries. (See article in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.) The program committee should examine the article carefully and assign different sections to the members of the circle.
2. Quiz on Socialism. Part III., Chaps. 4 and 5.
3. Ten-minute papers on: Weakness of the Government at the Close of the Revolution. Territorial Disagreements between the States. (See Fiske's "Critical Period.")
4. Quiz on Expansion article.
5. Map Review of all the places mentioned in Expansion Chapters 9 and 10, showing rivers, portages and roads. (See full-page map in Round Table.)
6. Reading: Selections from "And who was Blennerhassett?" (Harper's Magazine, February, 1877.)
7. Paper: Alexander Hamilton. (See articles in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for January, 1889, and The Atlantic, January, 1887.)

Second week—

1. Brief papers on: Notre Dame, Sainte Chapelle, and the other buildings mentioned in Reading Journey article,

2. Reading: From "Notre Dame de Paris." Victor Hugo. Book III., Chap. 1.
3. Five-minute reports: St. Eustache, St. Denis, St. Geneviève, St. Agnes. (See Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art.) Bourdaloue, Bossuet.
4. Reading: From "Notre Dame de Paris." Victor Hugo. Chap. 1. The Great Hall.
5. Roll-Call: Reports on famous historic bells. (See Travel Club Programs.)
6. Reading: Selection from "Victor Hugo as a Citizen." Forum, May, 1886; or, "Reminiscences," Critic, June, 1885.
7. Reading: French Revolution in America. (See McMaster's History, Vol. II.)

Third week—

1. Roll-Call: A study in historical geography. The names of saints in various parts of the country usually point to the presence of one of three nations. Let each member take one or more of these names and trace its origin in different sections. Sometimes the name given by one nationality is transported to a new part of the country by an offshoot from the original colony.

- Among the most important saints seem to be Anne, Anthony, Charles, Francis, John, Joseph, Louis, Mary, Paul, Gabriel, Rafael.
2. Paper: The Chief Events in Washington's Administration.
 3. Quiz on Expansion article.
 4. Reading: Selection from "Mountain Passes of The Cumberland," by James Lane Allen, in *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1890. Or from "Afloat on The Ohio," by Thwaites.
 5. Paper: The Chief Events in Adams's Administration.
 6. Discussion: What features of Socialism do you consider feasible, and what objections seem to you insuperable?
- Fourth week—Vacation.

First week—January—

1. Roll-Call: A study of the names of rivers in the United States. How large a proportion are Indian names? Let each member take one or more states and report on the rivers, meaning of names, and Indian tribes represented.
2. Quiz on Expansion article.
3. Papers: Why did Literature in New England reach such a high plane? (See account of Massachusetts in "Men and Manners of Colonial Times," S. G. Fisher.) Samuel Sewall's Diary. (See "Old Colony Days," May Alden Ward.)
4. Reading: From "In Ole Virginia," Thomas Nelson Page.
5. Comparison: Two recent books on American Life, "Richard Carvel" and "Janice Meredith."


 THE TRAVEL CLUB.
 

The routes in the following programs are based upon the edition of Baedeker for 1884. These have been slightly rearranged in subsequent editions of the work.

Readers of the course are reminded that these programs are suggestive only. The material alluded to in the bibliographies will give ample opportunities for additions, and program committees can make alterations according to the facilities at their command. The Encyclopedia Britannica will be found a mine of information where other sources are meager, and general histories of France, works on art and architecture should be consulted freely. Carlyle's "French Revolution" and Victor Hugo's works, which are very generally accessible, will repay frequent reading in connection with much of the course.

Attention is also called to the announcement of a map of Paris, which will be found in the bibliography at the end of the Reading Journey article.

First week—

1. Map Study: The Cité (Route 10 in Baedeker.) See also "Paris in Old and Present Times," P. G. Hamerton.
2. Five-minute reports on Notre Dame in History: St. Denis (See Mrs. Jameson's "Sacred and Legendary Art.") The great preachers, Bossuet, and Bourdaloue. The Coronation of Napoléon I. The Marriage of Napoléon III.
3. Book Review: Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris."
4. Reading: "Notre Dame de Paris," Book III., Chap. 1. Selection from "Paris Along the Seine," *Harper's Magazine*, October, 1892.
5. Papers: The Building of the Cathedral. Its Sculptures. Its Grotesque Adornments. (See "Stories in Stone from Notre Dame" in bibliography.)
6. Discussion: Review and Search Questions.

Second week—

1. Papers: The Legend of St. Eustache. The Legend of St. Agnes. (See Mrs. Jameson.)
2. Map Study: Palais Royal to N. E. Quarters. (Route 7 in Baedeker.) Three-minute reports on Bibliothèque Nationale, Notre Dame de Lorette, St. Vincent-de-Paul, Butte Montmartre, Buttes Chaumont.
3. Discussion: Search and Review Questions on Reading Journey.
4. Papers on St. Louis: His Government. His Relation to other Nations. His Crusade. His Character.
5. Reading: Selection from Daudet's "Thirty years of Paris," or, from R. H. Davis's "About Paris."
6. Brief Reports on Famous Bells: Notre Dame. The Great Bell at Moscow. Big Ben of Westminster. Old Tom at Oxford. (See Encyclo-

pedia Britannica.) The Bell of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. (An article in the *Scientific American* for October, 1898, describes the chime of thirty-eight bells mute for twenty years, but now in readiness for the coming Exposition.)

Third week—

1. Map Study: Cité to the Panthéon and Parc Montsouris. (Route 11 in Baedeker.)
2. Papers: The Palais de Justice in History; The Girondins; The Jacobins; Madame Roland.
3. Reading: Description from Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris." Chap. 1. The Great Hall.
4. Brief Reports: History of Hôtel de Cluny. Roman Remains at Cluny. Other Objects of Interest. Collège de France. The Sorbonne.
5. Reading: The French and their Critics. From "Jacques Bonhomme," Max O'Rell. In *The Atlantic* "Contributors' Club" for July, 1893, is given an amusing experience in "Cosmopolitan Paris."

Fourth week—

1. Map Study: (Route 12 in Baedeker.) Three minute reports on the Institute, Hôtel des Monnaies, St. Germain des Prés, St. Sulpice.
2. Papers: St. Geneviève. (See Mrs. Jameson.) Puvion de Chavannes. (See bibliography.) The Great Men of the Panthéon.
3. Reading: Selections from "Victor Hugo as a Citizen," *Forum*, May, 1886, "Reminiscences," *Critic*, June, 1885. His Funeral, *Literary World*, June 27, 1885.
4. Papers: Famous Associations of the Luxembourg. Out of Door Life in Paris. (*Lippincott's Magazine*, July, 1895, has a brief and well-written article on "The Great Markets of Paris.")
5. General Review of work for the month.



THE BIOGRAPHICAL CLUB.

In October and November special studies were suggested in the lives of famous men, whose careers were concerned in a great measure with warfare. In contrast with these the December studies may happily find their center in the life of Phillips Brooks—a life whose conspicuous qualities were those of peace and good-will. In this connection there is an interesting opportunity for the study of heredity. Dr. Arthur Brooks touches this point in an article where he discusses the early influences which surrounded Bishop Brooks. Compare his ancestry with that of Henry Drummond and of Abraham Lincoln. Discover, if you can, how far back the distinctive qualities of his genius can be traced, and note the conditions which seem most deeply to have influenced his parents. It will be interesting to study also the sources of his power as discussed by one and another of his friends, and then, as opportunity offers, to compare with these estimates his own sermons and addresses and understand how men and women who had never seen him felt his death as the loss of a personal friend.



THE STUDY OF WORDS.

When a bright, cultivated woman referred to an automobile as a "wheelless carriage" it could safely be set down as an unconscious lapse by one who knew better, but the man who described a famous tomb as an esophagus resting upon four pillars, and the physician who ordered a coached egg for his patient, had certainly neglected the use of a dictionary at some time in their lives. The only way to become accomplished in the use of the English language is the one straight way of daily study and practice. Fortunately dictionaries abound—what we chiefly need is the habit of using them. Archbishop Trench, in that classic little volume of his on "The Study of Words," puts the possibilities of this study before us in most alluring fashion. He characterizes a certain form of words as "fossil poetry, having stores of poetical thought and imagery laid up in it," and as an illustration offers this suggestive paragraph:

He who spake first of a "dilapidated" fortune, what an image must have risen up before his mind's eye of some falling house or palace, stone detaching itself from stone, till all had gradually sunk into desolation and ruin! Or he who, to that Greek word which signi-

fies "that which will endure to be held up to and judged by the sunlight," gave first its ethical significance of *sincere, truthful*, or as we sometimes say, *transparent*, can we deny to him the poet's feeling and eye? Many a man had gazed, we may be sure, at the jagged and indented mountain ridges of Spain, before one called them "sierras" or "saws," the name by which they are now known, as "Sierra Morena," "Sierra Nevada"; but that man coined his imagination into a word, which will endure as long as the everlasting hills which he named.

Let us take for example some of the words in our required readings for this month. What do we know of the fine distinctions which lurk behind them and which help to constitute the charm and richness of our English tongue:

VALID: We speak of valid objections to socialism. The word comes to us through the French from the Latin *valeo*, be strong. Some of the synonyms for this word are interesting. Try them in its place and see what different shades of meaning they convey. Compare, for instance, valid with weighty. The first suggests the strength of struggle and conquest, valor. The other comes through the Anglo-Saxon *wegan*, lift. The ship weighs anchor and the anchor in turn becomes a weight and the argument against socialism is considered weighty.

RÉGIME (ray-zhim): A French word, but taken from the Latin root *rego*, rule. We meet it in various forms. Regimen, in medical language, is a rule or systematized course of living. It applies in other ways to orderly government or control. The Old Régime in Europe is applied to the period previous to the French Revolution before the growth of democracy had overthrown the despotic rule of kings.

CURRENT: From the Latin *curro*, run. Thus we have the current of a river. Current news which runs from one to another. Current events which take place simultaneously or which follow one another closely.

ENERVATE: To weaken or enfeeble. People are sometimes misled by the sound of a word. A young minister once returned from the northwest and reported the field as a stimulating one for an energetic man, as the climate was so *enerivating*! The word literally means unnerve, from the Latin *e*, out, *nervus*, nerve.

PERUKE: A style of wig introduced into England about 1670. It was less cumbersome than the periwig, its predecessor, worn as an ornament indicative of rank.

GUILLOTINE: The famous French engine of destruction which received its name from its inventor, Dr. J. I. Guillotin.

MONOPOLY: Of Greek origin, *monos*, alone, and *poleo*, sell. We apply it to the exclusive power of engaging in a given business; to a combination which is in possession of a monopoly; to the thing itself which is the subject of a monopoly.

NAVE: The origin of this word is peculiar: the central or main body of a church, between the aisles when these are present, and extending theoretically from the portal to the choir or chancel; so called from its resemblance to the inverted hull of a vessel; from the Latin *navis*, a ship.

AISLE: Originally, a lateral division or wing of a church, flanking the main structure or nave, from which it is divided by a range of columns or piers; from the Latin, *ala*, a wing.

NEWS FROM THE CIRCLES.

Pacific Coast reports for the month represent many different types of circles in widely separated communities. In the vicinity of San Francisco we find the Santa Clara Circle reorganized with twenty members under the leadership of a '94 graduate. Another graduate is the leader of the Williamson Circle at Oakland, with both regular and local members. The Century Circle at Oakland is composed chiefly of members of the Nineteenth Century Class, and there is every indication that the entire membership will prove steadfast to their first resolution. The Glen Echo Circle, also of Oakland, belongs to the Class of 1903, and starts out with so excellent an equipment, both in leadership and members, that a long life for the circle seems assured. The Vallejo has the reputation of being the first circle to report, and this year is no exception. The addition of new members brings the number up to thirteen. At San José the Office of the Pacific Coast Branch is situated, and it goes without saying that one of the oldest and most energetic of circles finds a home at this point. Central Circle of San Francisco has a nucleus of ten active members, and these are escorted by some friends who are not quite ready to commit themselves to full membership.

Farther south are to be found a new circle at Fresno, a loyal band of graduates at Escondido, and at Pasadena, a very well organized and enthusiastic company of some twenty readers, the Marengo Avenue C. L. S. C. Chautauqua has also found its way into smaller and more isolated communities. Johannesburg, like its namesake in South Africa, is a mining town, but of much smaller proportions. Here Chautauqua has flourished for four years, and the Class of 1900 is likely to be represented by a number of graduates from Johannesburg.

The little mining town of Battle Mountain in northern Nevada has also supported a circle for some years. The very name of the town suggests the idea of conquest, and a vigorous career for the circle may be anticipated. Some curiosity may be felt by Chautauquans as to the origin of the name of the town, and a report on this item of local history would be very acceptable to the unenlightened. Not far from the Nevada line in California the town of Susanville reports its first circle. Another remote district represented is Prunedale, and at the little village of Union, in Oregon, four members have formed a nucleus for future growth.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Journeying northeastward, we find a new circle of five members at Livingston, Idaho. A glance at the atlas seems to indicate that Livingston is a new town; if so, Chautauqua has the honor of helping to give it a firm foundation.

The Greeley Circle of Colorado, composed largely of members of 1902, is led by a "Pioneer," and has added several members for the new class. The Chautauqua Club of Lexington, Nebraska, has just rounded out its tenth year. This club consists of seven married women, who have done their work together for a decade. They have completed the four years' course, pursued special Bible and Shakespeare Courses, and are now beginning the Reading Journey Through England, one of the most delightful of all C. L. S. C. Special Courses. The club is to be congratulated upon its prosperous career, which promises to be long continued. Cedar Rapids has started a class of fifteen on the American Expansion studies, and at Hallam, a foreign town with few English-speaking residents, the public school teacher and his wife have entered the Class of 1903, and expect to form a small circle if persuasion can accomplish it. In Nebraska, Chautauqua has the honor of a place upon the program of the State Teachers' Association which meets in December. "Chautauqua, an Adjunct to the Public Schools," is the title of the paper to be presented by Mr. J. H. Inman, of Beatrice, to be followed by a discussion under the leadership of the state superintendent, Mr. Jackson, and of Mr. J. W. Crabtree, state inspector of schools. Other suggestive and interesting features of this Chautauqua section of the program are papers and discussions upon "Home Making as a Social Art" and "The Way to Read a Book."

In southeastern Kansas, the little village of Cherokee has an aspiring circle of half a dozen members. At Scammon there is a triangle of three 1902's, and six other members of that class constitute the circle at El Reno, Oklahoma. Winfield, Kansas, reports nearly thirty members, and further news from Wichita brings an account of the meeting of the Alma Circle, which is dealing with live questions in an energetic manner. As might be expected from a community which is situated not far from the Indian Territory, the Indian question is a very vital one, and the proposed discussion on the topic, "Resolved, That the colonial and national treatment of the Indians has been unjust," will

doubtless be an able one. The circle has between fifty and sixty members, and the secretary writes that they are striving to cultivate the same habits of careful personal work which are so easily attained in smaller circles. A Chautauqua Social Union is being organized to include the undergraduate circles, Alumni Association and individual readers. This will meet at occasional intervals, and be a sort of clearing-house for Chautauqua ideas.

The Pilgrim Circle of St. Louis, Missouri, which has made a notable record since its first organization in 1896, is getting into full swing for the new year. The secretary writes: "Last year we had quite a large membership, and, notwithstanding all of the old members have not yet returned to the meetings, we intend to exceed that number this year if hard work will accomplish that end." The Bryant Circle of Kansas City, Missouri, promises a membership of twenty or more, and Iowa adds to earlier reports circles at Knoxville, West Liberty, Creston and Corydon. The Traer Circle, with seven very zealous readers, is attracting others. Iowa City and Elliott have reorganized, and the Clara A. Cooley Circle of Dubuque is continuing the study of *The Reading Journey Through England*, begun last year. A large circle has recently reported from Winona, Minnesota; Ortonville is effecting an organization, and the Pierian Circle at the Stillwater Penitentiary has brought its membership up to the usual number, a little over thirty, ready to take hold of the new work with the energy and fertility of resource which have long been features of this circle.

MIDDLE STATES.

The circles in Illinois steadily increase: Mt. Carroll, with seven members, meeting weekly; Winnebago, where the Abraham Lincoln Circle has been recently established; Kingston and State Line; Elkhart, which has kept up some kind of Chautauqua work since 1878, and Danville, with a graduate circle studying the Colonial and Revolutionary period of American History. At West Chicago a circle of ten composed of graduates and members of 1903, are keeping unbroken the traditions of this club, which has been in existence since 1892. At St. Joseph, Michigan, the Alumni are taking up *A Reading Journey Through France*; in this connection giving special attention to the study of the French language. New circles are reported from Sturgis, Michigan, and from Kendall and Fairchild, Wisconsin. At

Goshen, Indiana, the circle at a recent meeting considered the topic whether life would be interesting under socialism. The report does not say what conclusion was reached by those present.

The Epworth Memorial Circle of Cleveland, Ohio, is a power in the church and neighborhood to which it ministers. The membership and talents of the circle are quite varied in character and the programs have shown the wide-awake qualities of the circle. A recent discussion of imperialism brought out some keen arguments and each side sustained its points well. A strong circle has been formed at the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, and as the members meet once a week in the morning, when their wits are at their best, a fine record is anticipated from them. New London has more than doubled its working force by the addition of new members. Cincinnati members of 1900 and 1901 show decided activity. At Wakeman the new class has gained a long list of recruits. Portsmouth presents a solid phalanx of twelve 1900's, all planning to graduate next summer. Mansfield and Akron, old Chautauqua towns, contribute new circles, Nelsonville does likewise, and the Otterbein Circle of Westerville is true to its traditions of hard work.

NEW YORK.

In Buffalo, the pupils of the Masten Park High School are finding *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* Expansion articles and *Reading Journey* plans useful adjuncts to their school work. A new circle of ten members is reported from another section of the city. New circles are also forming at Washingtonville, in Orange county; at Wells, in Hamilton county, and at Belleville, Highland and Genoa. Mt. Vernon has for years carried on a fine circle, and the members are reënrolling as usual. Baldwinsville promises a successful year; and at Unionville, Malone, and Newark Valley the outlook is very favorable. The circle at Corbettsville merits special mention for the fidelity with which they carried through last year's course, in spite of a late start. Only part of the circle attempted the full course, but the work undertaken was finished. The circle is in a farming community, and anticipated the Bird Studies of this year by special observations and talks last spring. The organization of a large new circle at Schuylersville is an event in the history of that town. Hastings-on-the-Hudson reports reorganization. A circle of eighteen members at Newfield is beginning its third year.

Elmira Chautauquans represent all of the undergraduate classes. Schenectady has a circle of ten, and new circles are reported from Springville and Rochester. Dannemora, on the very outskirts of the Adirondacks, keeps up the Chautauqua spirit in this isolated mountain region.

The Tabernacle Circle of New York City is starting its fall work, and Brooklyn circles report their usual activity. The Janes, Pathfinder and Epworth circles are anticipating an eventful year, and the Alumni have an attractive outline of study which will be presented in fuller detail in a later issue.

The officers and executive committee of the Long Island Society of the Hall in the Grove tendered to the members a reception on Friday evening, October 27, at the residence of the corresponding secretary, Miss Teal, of Brooklyn. Over fifty graduates responded to the invitation and as many more sent regrets owing to absence from the city or illness in the family. The purpose of the reception was to stimulate more sociability than is possible at a public banquet. A short but spirited business meeting revealed the fact that this company of Chautauqua graduates had not lost their zeal or enthusiasm for aggressive work. It was decided to meet monthly on the last Friday at the home of some member; also that the Seal course, to be known as "A Reading Journey Through France," should form the basis of entertainment. The next meeting will be in Jamaica, at the residence of Mrs. Ida M. Wright, those attending to be divided into two companies for convenience, one to meet at 52 Jefferson avenue, and the other group at 996 Hancock street, promptly at seven o'clock, and proceed to a given point where a special car will be in waiting to convey the company to the residence of Mrs. Wright. Graduates who desire membership may communicate with the corresponding secretary at 52 Jefferson avenue by letter or in person; if the latter, Mondays, A. M., from ten to eleven.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.

A large circle in Philadelphia has selected the self-explanatory name of "Philadelphians." Holicong, in Bucks county, begins the new year with some fifteen or twenty readers. The Coudersport Chautauquans are thoroughly organized and are working out a clubhouse project, of which further reports may be expected later. At Uniontown, the circle is small, but the neighborly element is strong and the meetings are informal and frequent.

At Jersey Shore, which seems to be on the Pennsylvania "coast" of New Jersey, the new year's work is being carried on with much enthusiasm. Lanesboro has a graduate circle; Girardville is starting on its second year, and Apollo comes to the front with a new circle of twenty-one members. Tarentum is also organizing. The Ridley Park Circle is starting the year promptly; the Gladwyne Circle has reorganized; Milton has eleven members of the Class of 1902; Erie, the nucleus of a fine circle for 1903; and at Scranton, the circle, of which Mr. H. J. Hall is president, has its full complement of members, limited to thirty. The Class of 1900 at Bridgeton, New Jersey, are planning to finish the four years' course with all the spirit of victors in a race. Vineland, where Chautauqua always flourishes, sustains two circles, one of graduates and a Society of the Hall in the Grove. The latter are making a special study of Shakespeare, taking typical plays. Circles at Basking Ridge and Freehold are also active. The Jersey City circles are, as usual, pursuing the even tenor of their way, which is a very wide-awake one. The Beach Chautauqua Circle has reorganized with an enrollment of forty members for its ninth year. This circle holds the record for the longest life and largest membership in Hudson county. The Una Circle has also reorganized, and Whittier, of Bayonne, has some fifteen members. A Chautauqua rally is planned for November 24, when Chancellor Vincent is to visit Jersey City.

NEW ENGLAND.

A new Chautauqua town is that of Hancock, Maine, which is represented by a goodly membership in the Class of 1903. The Seaside circle at Belfast write: "We have commenced the year's work with much enthusiasm." Burlington, Vermont, is fulfilling early promises and developing its work most satisfactorily. A new circle has recently been reported at Randolph. The Hurlbut Circle of East Boston sends a long list of members. This is their seventeenth year of Chautauqua study. New circles at Malden and at Charlestown have been successfully organized. At Wallingford, Connecticut, the Chautauquans have met with a great loss in the death of one of their most active and interested members, in whose memory the society has been named the William A. Norton Circle. The Davenport church of New Haven is returning to its former traditions and installing a C. L. - S. C. under its friendly protection. Two vigorous circles at

Auburn and at Providence, Rhode Island, give promise of good work.

THE SOUTH.

A new circle is reported from Goldsboro, North Carolina. Chesterfield, South Carolina, has reorganized, and there is prospect of a circle at St. Matthews. The Dixie Circle of Greenwood has a fine membership representing many different classes and the readers are most enthusiastic. A long list of renewals has been received from Selma, where the circles have planned a very effective list of supplementary topics in addition to

their other work. Weatherford, Texas, reports a new circle; Clarksville, Tennessee, Chautauquans report most delightful meetings. The Hamline Circle of Washington, District of Columbia, has reorganized with its usual bright prospects. A new circle of half a dozen members in Baltimore is just starting its career, and in West Virginia, the Parkersburg and Charleston circles are both flourishing. The West Virginia Chautauqua, in which these circles naturally take a special interest, is planning some new features, which promise to increase its influence as an educational center.

THE QUESTION BOX.

1. "I am unable to find any information about the triple aristocracy of the Middle Ages to which reference is made in the Memoranda for '98-9." E. H. H.

This question seems to have puzzled several readers, but if you will read carefully the introduction to Judson's "Europe in the Nineteenth Century" you will find the point clearly stated.

2. "Can you recommend a good History of Russia for our club?" M. R. S.

By far the best history in English is that by Alfred Rambaud, in two volumes, translated from the French. The book was quite expensive in the earlier editions, but an edition by Lovell, of New York, is now published for \$2.25. A special study pamphlet on Russia is being prepared by Chautauqua for the use of clubs. It will be ready early in January, and can be secured from the Chautauqua office for fifty cents.

3. "I see in the November CHAUTAUQUAN in answer to a question concerning Competition No. 1, you say: 'Such incidents must be restricted to the United States and Canada.' It does not seem to me, in view of the subject, 'What is the most dramatic incident in American History, and why?' that you are justified in placing such a restriction upon the subject. Many of the most important and interesting events of American History, events which will be recorded in every work written upon the subject, have taken place far away from both the United States and Canada." W. C. R.

Incidents "restricted to the United States and Canada" could not, of course, exclude accounts of the American army or navy, nor any other official representative of the government, at any time or place in its history. Decatur's fight at Tripoli, although occurring

some thousands of miles away, is very properly considered an event in American history.

4. "I regret to see a return this year in the Magazine to the plan of printed answers to the questions on the text-books. It seems to our circle rather a childish method for grown students." C. P. L.

The "catechism" plan may seem objectionable from some points of view. There are, however, many people who not only find it difficult to grasp readily the important points of a discussion, but who also distrust their own judgment. In the study of socialism the plan of question and brief statement has been adopted to encourage and stimulate such readers. It will be noticed that in the programs for local circles it has been suggested that each reader should note down the questions, work out what seem to him the correct answers, and then at the circle meeting compare results with others and with THE CHAUTAUQUAN answers. By this plan the student is stimulated to use his own thinking powers, while isolated readers who have no standard for comparison of their work, find in THE CHAUTAUQUAN the guidance which they need.

5. "I want to secure a good map of Paris for use in the study of French History, but do not care to purchase a guide-book. Can you tell me where I can find one? I should like one showing the Exposition buildings, if possible." F. C. H.

We have recently made arrangement to furnish such a map to Chautauqua students. See announcement in bibliography, following A Reading Journey Through France, in this magazine.

Talk about Books

In making mention of books, THE CHAUTAUQUAN attempts in various ways to indicate their relative importance to the lines of reading to which this magazine pays special attention. A specialty has been made of furnishing bibliographies, as topics in their various phases have been taken up. This plan, we believe, makes notices of books of more practical value to the reader and the publisher than the ordinary plan of a miscellaneous review of books as they come from the presses. Acknowledgment under "Books Received," from month to month, serves to keep the reader informed of the general output of publishing firms. Under the "Topics of the Hour," each month, may be found an expert's characterization of the comparative value of publications bearing on one of the foremost topics "in the public eye." The reader of THE CHAUTAUQUAN will have noticed, also, the careful bibliographies which accompany the "Required Readings" and special articles like "Book Handicraft."

The book publishers' season reaches its height about Holiday time every year, and the coöperation of publishers makes it possible for us to present this month a department of illustrated reviews as a feature of the Christmas number.

HISTORICAL.

All readers of history were delighted at the announcement of two volumes by Professor John Fiske, upon "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies of America." This work forms a part of a series, now nearly completed, that will embrace the period from the discovery of America to the adoption of our national constitution. In the beginning of the present volumes several concise chapters are devoted to the civil and intellectual condition of the mediaeval Netherlands, Dutch influence upon England, and the forces in both countries that led to the founding of the colonies. The author's estimate of the importance of these colonies is indicated by the statement that "whether from a commercial or military point of view, the Dutch and Quaker colonies occupied the most commanding position in North America." The growth and vicissitudes of the New Netherland, its relations to its neighbors, and the characteristics of its citizens and their rulers, are told with a wealth of fascinating detail. The author does not mince phrases, but writes vigorously and with absolute fearlessness. He remarks concerning one worthy governor, whose sudden death aroused suspicions of poison, that "a more probable explanation was to be found in delirium tremens." Concerning the proposed reforms of Governor Kieft, evidently as badly needed and as vigorously advocated in ancient New Amsterdam as in modern New

York, he says that "no doubt, if proclamations could reform society, the waspish and wiry little governor would have the millennium in full operation in New Netherland within a twelve-month." Although it is a delicate task to estimate the influence of Holland upon our development, yet this has been done with discrimination and fairness, and the debt is frankly acknowledged. At the same time the reasons why the Dutch colonies failed and the English colonies thrived are clearly and forcefully pointed out.

Much more space is given to the colony of New York than to the colony of Pennsylvania, but among the

chapters upon the latter is to be found one of the most interesting features of the work, in a careful study of the life and character of William Penn. Three interesting chapters describing Knickerbocker and Quaker society and the so-called "migrations of sects," treating of the religious aspect of the times, follow the historical narrative and close the volumes. Written in a style peculiarly his own, concise, virile and intense, the most indifferent reader will find these books full of interest and charm.

[The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America. By John Fiske. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.]



Dodd, Mead & Co.

FROM "JANICE MEREDITH."

"Janice Meredith" will give those who are following the Chautauqua study of "The Expansion of the American People" a view of the period covered in the instalment for this month, which will help them to remember a most interesting

portion of our national history. The hero of Mr. Ford's novel is a "redemptionner," and the heroine meets most of the chief characters of the Revolutionary period. It may be said that the novel is over-loaded with characters of the times, so that the love story drags. Nevertheless, the reader will feel deeply indebted to his author for a presentation of Americana, to which Mr. Ford has had exceptional access. Despite the crowding of the canvas, the picture of the times is one which cannot fail to impress the observer with the wealth of material of historic value which lies at hand within the borders of his own country. The popularity of this historical novel is sufficiently attested by the statement that the edition approaches the hundred thousand mark.

[Janice Meredith: a Story of the American Revolution. By Paul Leicester Ford. 5 x 7½. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.]

In nothing that he has written has Paul Leicester Ford so revealed his versatility as in "The Many-Sided Franklin." No trait of Franklin has seemingly escaped the Roentgen rays of analysis, and this work will be given

a place among the classics of American literature. Particularly noteworthy is the view of the religious side of Franklin. Reared in the austere atmosphere of Calvinism, he early revolted at its restrictions. A story is noted of young Benjamin's objections to his father's long prayers by his suggestion that his father make a wholesale grace over the pork barrel. His early rejection of creed and dogma is understood from the doubt that entered his mind because of the constant dissensions in church life: "Each party abuses the other; the profane and the infidel believe both sides, and enjoy the fray; the reputation of religion in general suffers, and its enemies are ready to say, not what was said in the primitive times, 'Behold how these Christians love one another,'—but, 'Mark how these Christians hate one another!'" Indeed, when religious people quarrel about religion, or hungry people about their victuals, it looks as if they had not much of either of them." Dialogety to early religious teaching was in letter only, for the deep religious fervor of the Puritan was a part of his nature and the constant guide of his entire life. It was the joyous, helpful religion of works, and not of doctrine. The distinction that Franklin made between a man who attacked the religion of others and a man who merely declared his own honest convictions, is shown by the following request he made of a friend to whom he was writing: "Remember me affectionately to good Dr. Price and the honest heretic, Dr. Priestley." It was to Franklin that Thomas Paine submitted the first draft of the "Age of Reason," and the advice Franklin gave him is worthy a place in the heart of every one. Incisive and keen as was this epigrammatic arraignment, the mild and gracious spirit of the writer intruded and softened its trenchant tone. A brief excerpt must suffice: "I have read your manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you strike at the foundation of all religion. * * * He that spits against the wind spits in his own face. * * * I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person, whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification by the enemies it may raise against you, and perhaps a great deal of regret and repentance. If men are so wicked *with religion* what would they be if *without it*?"

[The Many-Sided Franklin. By Paul Leicester Ford. 5½ x 8½. New York: The Century Company.]

"Historic Americans," by Elbridge S. Brooks, seems admirably adapted to accomplish the avowed object of the author: that is, "to arouse anew an interest in our greatest fellow-countrymen, and to lead the boys and girls of the Republic to familiarize themselves with the more extended life-stories of the noblest

figures in the gallery of American worthies." Each of the characters is pictured at some crucial moment in his career. Washington is shown at the moment when he receives a proposition from one of his officers that he use the combined strength of the army to make himself king of America. The great general's scornful and unhesitating rejection of this appeal to his ambition shows him in an admirable light. The author then traces briefly the influences that have combined to produce a character of such firmness and nobility. He thus creates a good biographical background for the main incident which he chooses to emphasize. A somewhat similar method is pursued with each of the other characters. There are twenty-eight of these sketches in all, averaging less than fourteen pages each, beginning with John Winthrop, and ending with Ulysses S. Grant, and including inventors, educators and authors as well as statesmen and soldiers. The whole gives a just appreciation of many of the greatest Americans. If by the arrangement of the material some of their virtues are made to appear rather



From "Historic Americans."

T. Y. Crowell & Co.

CAPT. PETER MILBOURNE LAUGHED, AND CLAPPED THE GOVERNOR'S SON ON THE SHOULDER.



A. C. McClurg & Co.

FROM "ON GENERAL THOMAS'S STAFF."

more than life-size, it cannot be accounted a serious fault in a book for young Americans, whose lack of reverence is proverbial.

[Historic Americans. By Elbridge S. Brooks. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co.]

"On General Thomas's Staff," is the second of a series of stirring tales of adventure and heroism during the Civil war, and covers the period from the so-called siege of Corinth to the memorable charge that swept the heights of Missionary Ridge. In the accounts of military movements it has been the aim to give the exact truth obtained from independent research and directly from the participants. The noble character, bravery and patriotism of General George Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," are vividly portrayed, and a fitting tribute is paid to General William Nelson, an officer and man whose character and ability have been too little recognized. With impartiality and fairness the author has given well deserved praise to the personal qualities of General John H. Morgan, who has often been regarded as little better than a guerrilla chieftain, and has also given credit to other brave officers who served upon General Morgan's staff. The personal adventures of the hero, give flavor to the

narration of battle and midnight march and add to rather than detract from the historical value of the book.

[On General Thomas's Staff. By Byron A. Dunn. 5 x 7½. \$1.25. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.]

"A Jersey Boy in the Revolution" is a story founded upon the lives and deeds of some of the humbler heroes of the American Revolution. For the most part the incidents and adventures interwoven in the tale are strictly true, and have been taken from the early records. The author portrays the perils and efforts of these forgotten men and women to protect themselves and their homes, not only against an invading army, but also against the lawless men who were quick to take advantage of the contest for their own gain, and whose evil deeds were frequently ascribed by each of the contending armies to the other.

[A Jersey Boy in the Revolution. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 5 x 8. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

The novel of adventure is undoubtedly the most popular form of fiction at the present time. Andrew Lang, in his office of critic, has done much to foster this preference, and in his other work has shown so clearly his predilection for the romantic and picturesque that it is a matter of especial interest to find him collaborating—with A. E. W. Mason—in the production of an historical novel. In "Parson Kelly," these two authors have given us a stirring tale of the time of George I. in England. It is a new variation on the perennially interesting theme, the passion of loyalty which the unfortunate members of the House of Stuart always aroused in their partisans. The rôle of hero in this tale is about equally divided between "Parson Kelly" and his comrade and fellow-conspirator, Nicholas Wogan. They are both deeply involved in the Jacobite plots and intrigues of the period,—each risks life

and safety for the other at different times, and each foregoes his own advantage again and again for the cause he serves. The very similarity of circumstances surrounding them, however, serves to make effective the contrast in their characters, the parson shrewd and far-seeing in many ways, but with much less knowledge of human nature than his bold and reckless friend whose audacity served not only to lead him into countless adventures, but to bring him safely out of them. The two conspirators are brought into contact with many historic characters, and we have glimpses of some of the famous wits and beauties of that day. An idyllic love story runs like a thread of gold through the whole fabric and is the better for being kept in due proportion to the more stirring events of the story.

[Parson Kelly. By A. E. W. Mason and Andrew Lang. \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.]

Several especially good educational works have come out recently. One of the best is John G. Allen's "Topical Studies in American History." A new feature, of immense value to the teacher and student, is a marginal citation on each page of "Sources," authorities and side readings, which suggest a wonderfully wide range of parallel investigation. The little

volume is a veritable digest of American history.

The topical method, the assigning of a very limited subject with a wide suggestion of pertinent material, encourages independence of thought and investigation in the pupil, getting him out from between the lids of the text-book. Mr. Allen's "Topical Studies" is a bundle of suggestions to that end. The department of "Talks to Create Interest" is very fertile in subjects for conversation, by which the facts are wonderfully encouraged to stick in the student's mind.

[Topical Studies in American History. By John G. Allen. New edition, revised. 40. New York: The Macmillan Company.]

A "Primary History of the United States," by Charles Morris, puts in the form of a connected and continuous narrative our country's history up to and including the Spanish war. The diction is extremely simple, and the continuity of events is so well maintained that the youngest reader will feel at home in the book. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen to appeal to the little folks, and the cover design is especially attractive.

[Primary History of the United States: The story of our country for young folks. By Charles Morris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

That nations decline and die is the history of civilization, and the work of Edmond Demolins (one of the "Immortals"), "Anglo-Saxon Superiority," makes for a startling awakening of the French people to a realization of national decadence. It is, indeed, a bitter cup that is offered to the people outwardly expressive of the highest civilization, for under the master hand of this analytical student are revealed the same vital weaknesses that preceded the disintegration and decay of those empires whose ruins alone are left to tell of their grandeur and power. The onward march of the Anglo-Saxon, that irresistible force that is slowly dominating the world's progress in all that uplifts and ennoble mankind, is traced in parallel with French retrogression. To discover the cause and institute remedial forces is the problem presented, and to this end the best minds, freed from national prejudices, are bent for the regeneration of a people so rich in history, so great among the world's civilizations, and yet presenting so pathetic a picture at the dawn of the century.

[Anglo-Saxon Superiority: to what it is due. By Edmond Demolins. Translated by Louis Bert Lavigne. 58 x 7½. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.]

One of the most valuable contributions to current literature concerning the land of the Boers is found in "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce. A succinct summary of the volume can be obtained from the author's introduction, in which he states the method by which he has endeavored to arrange the mate-



From "Parson Kelly."

Longmans, Green & Co.

"BUT I AM GRIEVED I HAVE NO VIRGIL."

rials collected in a manner best fitted to give to the reader in their natural connection the things most desired. These points seem to have been the physical character of the country, and the aspects of its scenery; the characteristics of the native races that inhabit it; the history of the natives and of the European settlers; the present condition of the country, and the sort of life men lead in it; the economic resources of the country, and the main features of its society and its politics.

[Impressions of South Africa. By James Bryce. 6 x 8½. New York: The Century Company.]

To those who desire to follow intelligently the progress of events in South Africa at the present time, "Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegas, furnishes abundant information. Entirely free as the work is from British prejudice and misrepresentations, the reader gains a clearer understanding of the causes leading up to the present war. The pen photographs of the Boer of today, his habits and mode of living, his love of family and his religion and patriotism,

present in a different light from the British point of view.

[Oom Paul's People. By Howard C. Hillegas. With illustrations. 5 x 7½. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

At a time when nations are expending more than a billion of dollars a year on their military establishments and when actual war on no small scale is being waged in South Africa, comes I. S. Bloch, the political economist, of Poland, in a work entitled "The Future of War," assuming to demonstrate that henceforth "war is physically impossible."

Although a civilian, the author has perhaps given more exhaustive study to the science of arms in all its ramifications than has any professional soldier living, and he has likewise closely examined the interrelations, social conditions and resources of the world powers, all of which entitle his opinions to much respect, which, in

fact, was accorded them in the late peace conference at The Hague.

The work contains a fund of information, and is highly meritorious. It is embellished with maps and diagrams and is provided with a well arranged index covering all essential descriptive details, which add greatly to its convenience and value.

[The Future of War. By I. S. Bloch. 5½ x 8. \$2.00. New York: Doubleday & McClure.]

The elaborate and comprehensive report, under title of "The Break-Up of China," submitted by Lord Beresford to the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain, of which body he was a special commissioner, is published. It is the result of his labors in China to obtain accurate information as to how British trade enterprises would be insured security should capitalists be disposed to embark in commercial life in the Chinese Empire.

Lord Beresford was greatly aided by the uniform courtesy shown him in Chinese official life, for everywhere he was received with almost royal honors, and his mission was thus rendered less difficult. Following the writer in his journey the ostensible object of the mission is kept well in the foreground, but the shadow of the real purpose of this inquiry is ever present. The widening of the "spheres of influence" established by Russia, Germany and France, is a constant menace to British prestige in the Empire, and the partition of the vast region and the overthrow of the present dynasty would, in the struggle for supremacy, involve Europe in a long and bloody war. With these general facts in view, Lord Beresford submits that the integrity of the Empire can be preserved only by the reformation of the Central Government, and the reorganization of the military, England leading the way and inviting the coöperation of all other governments to maintain the "open door" policy.

[The Break-Up of China: With an account of its present commerce, currency, waterways, armies, railways, politics, and future prospects. By Lord Charles Beresford. Maps and portraits. 6 x 9. New York: Harper & Brothers.]

There is need in current literature for Alleyne Ireland's work on "Tropical Colonization." The author was for years a sojourner in tropical lands. The volume contains a long list of authorities who have exploited colonization, and is provided with valuable diagrams and a general index.

[Tropical Colonization. By Alleyne Ireland. 5½ x 9. \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Co.]



From "Oom Paul's People."

D. Appleton & Co.

President Krüger on the piazza of the Executive Mansion, Pretoria.

One of the finest books of the year is "Present Day Egypt," by Frederic Courtland Penfield. Given unusual advantages for obtaining information, as United States diplomatic agent and Consul-General at Cairo for four years, the author has shown appreciation of a splendid theme by presenting it with vividness and vivacity. Not alone is the Egypt of today considered, but Egypt of the mighty past, with all her magnificent and fascinating history, is treated in a manner at once delightfully entertaining and instructive. In the chapters on the cities of Cairo and Alexandria, the writer's fine descriptive powers have full play, giving the reader a panoramic view of the ancient capitals. The volume is richly illustrated with full-page photographs, and has a finely executed frontispiece showing the "procession of the sacred carpet," Cairo.

[Present Day Egypt. By Frederic Courtland Penfield. With illustrations. 5½ x 8½. New York: The Century Company.]

LETTERS AND ART.

"The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is gotten out in the style and finish which characterize the works of that firm. The life and letters are given separately. The letters cover distinct periods. First, his student days in Edinburgh, from 1868 to 1873. These letters are very boyish and he sometimes, when writing to his father, begins them "Respected Parental Relative." The next period covered is from 1873 to 1875, during which his student's life was interrupted by seriously bad health, and he was ordered by the physician to leave Edinburgh for the South. During this time his essay, "Ordered South," was written, and it seems remarkable that it expresses so little of the complaints of the ordinary invalid, but is throughout cheerful and even whimsical in its tone. In 1874 he returned to Edinburgh and resumed his reading for the bar. The next period is from 1875 to 1879, during which time he was admitted to the bar. In the late summer of 1876 he made a canoe trip with Sir Walter Simpson, followed by a prolonged stay at Grez and Barbizon. During this time he wrote some of his best works, among them the essays entitled, "Virginibus Puerisque," remarkable, indeed, when we consider he was but twenty-six years of age at this time. The fourth period covers the years 1879-1880. In 1879 Stevenson started for California, on hearing sad news of the health of Mrs. Osborne, his future wife, whom he had met in France soon after the canoe voyage of 1876. During his stay in California, his frugal living and self-imposed hardships broke down his health, and the letters written at this time show his manner of life, and the strain on himself as well as the anxiety of his relatives. During his serious illness in 1879 he was nursed by Mrs. Osborne and the physician to whom he writes a letter of thanks. His marriage took place in 1880. The next period, from 1880 to 1882, was spent partly in Scotland and partly on the Mediterranean coast of France. The next letters are written between 1882 and 1884. In 1883 he went to Marseilles, but an epidemic of fever breaking out, Stevenson with his wife left for Nice. There his health mended, and they returned as far as Hyères. At this time was published "Treasure Island," popular from the first. The time, March-December, 1883, and February-May, 1884, was a prolific one in the way of correspondence, and there is no period of his life when his letters reflect so fully the variety of his moods, and the eagerness of his occupations. The next period covered is from 1884 to 1885. In 1884 Stevenson arrived in England, going to Bournemouth where he lived three years. He led the life of a chronic invalid and was much of the time in bed. He wrote much during this time, among other things, "Dr.

Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which proved to be so popular.

These letters of Stevenson's, even more than his stories, reveal the true man. He was a creature of many moods, at one time writing letters that were trivial to the verge of flatness, and then breaking out with a thrilling intensity, perhaps in the same letter. One which he writes from Frankfurt contains a midnight adventure with a small boy who is lost, written in a humorously entertaining way, and the letter concludes with an almost sublime description of the Three Fates in the Elgin Marbles, which is equaled in but few of his books. He was emotional often as a woman; yet distinctively manly, cheery and bright, even in the face of death itself. In three of his last letters written from Bournemouth, he says: "To me the medicine bottles of my chimney and the blood on my handkerchief are accidents; they do not color my view of life." It is a brave utterance when he is so near his end. Altogether the letters make the man Stevenson even more winning and lovable than the writer Stevenson, and will tend to make his monument even more enduring than his works have done.

[The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson. Edited by Sidney Olvin. Illustrated by Guérin and Peixotto. Two vols. \$5.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

The couplet printed on the title-page of "A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," by Lilian Whiting,

"... For the book is in my heart,
Lives in me, wakes in me, and dreams in me,"

is the key of the whole work, and embodies perfectly the spirit of the author. There are none of the elements of the ordinary "life" in the book, though there is enough of the biographical to preserve a continuity. It seems rather an outburst from a full heart. The notes were taken during a two year's residence in Florence, and the very atmosphere of the scenes Mrs. Browning knew and loved is reproduced. Miss Whiting followed the wanderings of Mrs. Browning from country to country, and lives them over again in her book.

Mrs. Browning is pictured not as a mere nervous invalid with a lack of balance strangely preponderating toward art, but as a woman of rare breadth and symmetry of nature. "Invalid though she was, few women in robust health have lived with such positive breadth and splendor of life as did Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 'Indifference to life is a disease,' she truly said."

Miss Whiting esteems "Aurora Leigh" the supreme work of her life, and says: "To judge this work as an economic or social treatise is to recognize but one element in its kaleidoscopic splendor. It is rather a spiritual autobiography, an intimate and vivid revelation of a woman's nature of the most imaginative and highly organized type. In it are recorded her highest convictions on life and art."

But after all, the predominant impression left by Miss Whiting's "Study" is the thought of Mrs. Browning as a wholesome, sensible woman, "so essentially the artist she could have found happiness in art alone; so essentially the woman, she could have found happiness in love alone. And God crowned her life with both!"

[A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. By Lilian Whiting. \$1.25. Boston: Little, Brown & Company.]

"A General Survey of American Literature," is a well-written and very useful treatise, the outgrowth largely of experience with the practical requirements of the student and the classroom. A separate chapter is devoted to each author, and the critical analysis of his works is preceded by a concise biographical sketch that is especially praiseworthy for an unusual number of personal details. A successful effort has been made to individualize each author, to identify him with his works, and to present him as a man and a thinker, not merely a

peg upon which to hang a list of books. It is admirably adapted either to the student or the library, and will prove especially valuable as a book of reference.

[A General Survey of American Literature. By Mary Fisher. 5x8. \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.]

"Fisherman's Luck and Some Other Uncertain Things" is the title chosen by Henry Van Dyke for a volume of essays and brief sketches. These are essays, be it understood, of the original type, conversational, intimate revelations of the fancies and observations of the writer. Discursive as such essays properly are, Dr. Van Dyke has frequently varied the style, which is often terse and occasionally epigrammatic. In the essay on "Talkability," he says, "the kingdom of ornithology is divided in two departments—real birds and English sparrows. English sparrows are not real birds; they are little beasts."

The second part of the title suggests a wide range of subjects for discussion, and, indeed, the author takes us far afield, but he always touches at some point on the main theme,—angling. Not that an interest in that sport is essential to the enjoyment of this book. On the contrary, one need never have

seen fishing rod or tackle to find it a source of rare delight. It unquestionably belongs to the class which the author describes in the chapter "Fishing in Books," when he says, "The second class of angling books—the literature of power—includes all * * * in which the gentle fascinations of the sport, the attractions of living out-of-doors, the beauties of stream and woodland, the recollections of happy adventure, and the cheerful thoughts that make the best of a day's luck, come clearly before the author's mind and find some fit expression in his words." This book fulfils all these conditions, and in addition is replete with evidences of the author's broad culture and his appreciation of the beauties of literature as well as of nature. It is a book to be read through at once and then to be reread in snatches with an ever-recurrent pleasure.

[Fisherman's Luck. By Henry Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

"The Art-Life of William Morris Hunt," by Helen M. Knowlton, comes in an attractive volume from Little, Brown & Co. The art-life of a man with the temperament of Hunt would seem to mean his whole life, since art and music interested him most and he gave attention to little else. The career of

this man as a student of art is unique, in that he had not to meet the financial difficulties which invariably beset the embryo artist. He was one of four sons whose father was in more than comfortable circumstances, and it is an evidence of his strong character that this did not affect his ambition in the pursuit of knowledge in drawing and painting. Early in life he was sent to Harvard College, but there, he was not interested in his work. "His lessons were easily learned but made little impression upon him. He found continual entertainment in everything about him. Was fond of nature, of music and of drawing, showing constantly the possession of an artistic temperament. . . . He did not graduate. In his third year, the authorities decided that he was 'too fond of amusement' and he was rusticated,—to his evident satisfaction." It appears that this artistic temperament was inherited from his mother, from whom he naturally received the most sympathy in his longing to make art his profession. The account of his first visit abroad with his mother, and his studies in Paris under Barye, the animal sculptor, and Couture, the painter, make an interesting story of unusual enthusiasm as well as great indecision as to which of these two branches of art he should follow. He did some good work in sculpture, but finally decided to follow painting alone. His intimate friendship with Millet, at the time of the latter's greatest struggle, covers a most attractive period of Hunt's life in and near Paris. We are impressed with his splendid character, in reading that he dressed in the peasant garb that Millet might not be embarrassed when together they left picturesque Barbizon to visit the Louvre. The



FROM "FISHERMAN'S LUCK."

Charles Scribner's Sons.

reader is brought in very close touch at this point with the painter of "The Angelus." In learning that Hunt purchased "The Sower," one of Millet's greatest works, for \$60, when a Paris art dealer refused to pay this sum because the subject was "too sad," and again that by paying the artist's color bill of \$90 he secured the famous "Sheep Shearers," we find a new interest in these masterpieces. The art world should feel grateful to this man who gave such early encouragement to a master whose work today is almost priceless.

The whole story is one of a life full of intensity and hard-earned success. The book contains many illustrations of the artist's work. The frontispiece shows a portrait of the artist, painted by himself, reproduced in photogravure. Another interesting illustration is from the portrait of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, which now hangs in the court house at Salem, Mass.

[The Art Life of William Morris Hunt. By Helen M. Knowlton. 5½ x 8. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.]

It would seem unnecessary to write further of that happy volume, "The Golden Age," by Kenneth Grahame, did it not come with added attraction in the illustrations from the artistic hand of Maxfield Parrish. The new edition from the press of John Lane makes a beautiful volume. Mr. Parrish, in his drawings, has caught the charming atmosphere with which Mr. Grahame has surrounded these stories of child life. The volume is a small quarto, bound in dark red buckram, gilt top.

[The Golden Age. By Kenneth Grahame. With illustrations by Maxfield Parrish. 6 x 8. \$2.50. New York and London: John Lane: The Bodley Head.]

SHORT STORIES.

The works of Edward Everett Hale are of especial interest to Chautauquans who have heard him so often at Chautauqua, who have read his contributions to THE CHAUTAUQUAN, and who know what a personal interest he takes in the great work of education undertaken by Chautauqua, of which he is an honored counselor. Little, Brown & Co. have undertaken the publication of his collected works, separate volumes appearing in rapid succession. Volume III. contains "Ten Times One is Ten," and other stories, including "Neither Scrip nor Money," "Stand and Wait," "Hepzibah's Turkeys," and "Our New Crusade."

Volume IV. is adorned with a frontispiece showing Dr. Hale's thirty years' home,—Roxbury, Massachusetts. The title is "The Brick Moon and Other Stories," concerning which the author, in his preface, places the date of writing back thirty and more years. The stories in this, the latest volume, are: "Crusoe in New York," "Bread on the Waters," "The Lost Palace," "99 Linwood Street," "Ideals," "Thanksgiving at the Polls," and "The Survivor's Story."

[Ten Times One and Other Stories. The Brick Moon and Other Stories. By Edward Everett Hale. 5 x 8. Each, \$1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.]

"The Trail of the Sand Hill Stag," by Ernest Seton-Thompson, is well done both from a literary and artistic point of view. To Mrs. Grace Gallatin Seton-Thompson is due the credit for the designs for title-page cover and general make-up. The story is simple in its outlines, and told in a delightfully natural manner. The hunter, Yan, persistently follows the trail of the Sand Hill stag—sometimes almost successful in his pursuit, and when almost within gunshot his prey eludes him. After many months, Yan comes unexpectedly on the stag, which is driven into a trap previously laid. Hemmed in as he is, the stag simply stands and looks at his pursuer, who cannot find it in his heart to shoot while those "mournful, truthful eyes" are upon him. It ends in a beautiful apostrophe to the stag from Yan, who tells the stag to go without fear—that never more will he follow, with the wild beast rampant in his heart. This book will make a pleasing gift book, and undoubtedly have a brisk sale during the holiday season.

[The Trail of the Sand Hill Stag. By Ernest Seton-Thompson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Mr. Hamlin Garland's collection of short stories, entitled "Main-Traveled Roads," is as dreary as the western prairies of which he writes, but the strength and beauty of the tales more than compensate for the heartache they leave behind. The grinding conditions of western life, the never-ending mortgage question, the slaving, drudging life of the farmer's wife, and



From "The Art-Life of William Morris Hunt."

Little, Brown & Co.

"THE WOMAN AT THE WELL."



John Lane.

FROM "THE GOLDEN AGE."

the despair of it all, are portrayed with an earnestness which make the problems seem utterly hopeless.

Mr. Garland's characteristic, perhaps, is his way of leading the reader step by step to see the whole situation and leaving him there without comment or moral. As Mr. Howells says, it takes courage, but it is of a fine sort. The dreary despair of "The Branch Road," "The Lion's Paw," and "Up the Coolly," is relieved by the quaint humor of "The Creamery Man," and "Mrs. Ripley's Trip," and by the eloquent sermon on unselfishness in "A Day's Pleasure." Altogether, the book, though "terribly serious," is vastly entertaining, and perhaps it tends to make us more contented with lesser problems which confront the average man and woman.

[Main-Traveled Roads. By Hamlin Garland. 5 x 8. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.]

For brief moments of literary entertainment the reader will find in "One of Those Coincidences and Other Stories," a delightful companion. The volume is an attractive collection from the pens of popular

writers, each one complete in itself, the whole forming a choice medley of fiction seldom equaled. Julian Hawthorne contributes the tale from which the book takes its name, and assures the reader that the story contains more truth than fancy; Count Leo Tolstoy is represented by a story of Russian peasant life; Army Adventures in Porto Rico, form the basis of a clever character story by Wolcott Le Clear Beard. An exciting and somewhat pathetic story of the forests of Nova Scotia in the long ago, by Charles D. Roberts; an odd experience in palmistry, by Florence M. Kingsley, who also contributes a romantic picnic adventure; a tragic musical story, by Mabel Wagnalls; a strange tale of dual existence, by Mrs. L. E. L. Hardenbrook; a story of the mining camps, by A. Stewart Clarke; a dramatic incident of the Cuban struggle for freedom from the Spanish yoke, by Mary C. Francis; and a story of laundry and love on a tin roof, by Mary L. Avery, are included. The stories are illustrated, and the book, in its attractive cover and with its literary treasures, should receive wide welcome.

[One of Those Coincidences and Other Stories. By Julian Hawthorne, Leo Tolstoy and others. 5 x 7½. \$1.00. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.]

This is a day of short stories and Mr. Leon Mead has hit the popular taste in his collection entitled "The Bowlegged Ghost." "When Ezra Sang First Bass," a story of a man who religiously caught cold every Saturday in order to have his voice in condition for the choir on Sunday, and "The Woman in Yellow," who admired the color to such an extent that she married a man with the jaundice, are exceedingly clever and among the best of the stories. If

a few of these stories and many of the jokes at the last could be omitted, the book would be nearer a normal size and at the same time be more readable.

[The Bowlegged Ghost, and Other Stories. By Leon Mead. 5 x 7½. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Company.]

A book of short stories, which can be recommended in the highest terms, comes from the pen of F. Hopkinson Smith. He calls the collection "The Other Fellow," probably because the stories take the form of his own observations of other people whom he has met in his various capacities as lecturer, artist and traveler. There are eleven short stories in the volume, and besides his own drawings for illustration, there are pages furnished by F. C. Yohn and A. B. Frost. In delineation of character, the author has the power of putting the artist's impression into words, and the various types stand out clearly before the reader. Combine with this the fact that he has invariably a story to tell in connection with the characters he depicts, and the quality of the stories is assured. It is



From "The Other Fellow."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"MISS NANNIE GIB MARSE TOM BOLING HER HAN".

refreshing to note the sturdy Americanism which is developed in a sketch like "The Man with the Empty Sleeve." None of these stories, by the way, smack of the decadent school. P. Wooverman Shaw Todd, Esq., "that high-collared, silk-stockinged, sweet-scented Anglomaniac from Salem," who agrees with the French critic of Americans, upon the average American's vulgarity in manners and dress, is answered in this fashion:

"Your Westerner, no doubt, was a hard-fisted, weather-tanned farmer, who had worked all his life to get money enough to take his wife and child abroad. The wife had tended the dairy and no doubt milked ten cows, and in their old age they both wanted to see something of the world they had heard about. So off they go. If you had any common sense or anything that brought you in touch with your kind, Todd, and had met that man on his own level, instead of over-awing him with your high-daddy airs, he would have told you that both the wife and he were determined that the little girl should have a better start in life than their own, and that the trip was part of her education. Do you know any other working people,—and the Doctor faced him squarely,—any Dutch, or French, or English, Esquimaux or Hottentots, who take their wives and children ten thousand miles to educate them? If I had my way with the shaping of the higher education of the country, the first thing I would teach a boy would be to learn to work, and with his hands, too. We have raised our heroes from the soil,—not from the easy-chairs of our clubs,—and he looked at Todd with his eyebrows knotted tight. 'Let the boy get down and smell the earth, and let him get down to the level of his kind, helping the weaker man all the time and never forgetting the other fellow. When he learns to do this he will begin to know what it is to be a man, and not a manikin.'"

[The Other Fellow. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 5 x 7½. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

OTHER FICTION. .

"Tragic" is the adjective which applies to Mr. Zangwill's stories, and it seems to be more than ever true of the collection entitled "They That Walk in Darkness." From first to last they tell of patient self-sacrifice, and of heroic devotion among those of his own race. We feel the justice and sarcasm of the heroine of "Transitional" when she writes to her lover: "If a religion that I thought all formalism is capable of producing such types of abnegation as my dear father, then it must, too, somewhere or other, hold in solution all those ennobling ingredients, all those stimuli to self-sacrifice which the world calls Christian." And she cheerfully renounces her own happiness for the same father whose life she felt she would ruin by her marriage with a Christian.

It is with a genuine sense of relief, that, in the midst of all the gloom and pathos of the stories, comes a touch of humor like the following: "O these women! The Almighty could not have rested on the seventh day if he had not left woman still uncreated."

"Noah's Ark," is a story of the first part of the century during the persecution of the Jews in Germany. They decide to emigrate to America and form a settlement on an island in Niagara River, near the Falls. Only one man, Peloni, had the courage to leave, and to him was assigned the privilege of proclaiming the New Jerusalem, and of erecting a monument on the island, from the top of which should float the flag of his people. He spent a winter of privation, and loneliness, and at the end of the time received word that the attempt had been abandoned. When about to leave the island, there occurred a meeting with a savage. It is a pathetic meeting between "the Jew who stood for the world that could not be born again, and the Red Indian who stood for the world that must pass away—they were both doomed." A fine touch, and only made sadder by the end of Peloni, who, overcome with discouragement,

ment for the fate of his people, flings himself into the seething waters of Niagara.

It is to be regretted that Zangwill confines himself so closely to domestic tragedies, when there is such a field for depicting the happy family life of his race, so well known to exist. His work is strong, but too intensely somber to be pleasant reading.

[They That Walk in Darkness. By I. Zangwill. 5½ x 8. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.]

To read "Among English Hedgerows," by Clifton Johnson, is to have the rare enjoyment which only a visit to Merrie England can equal. One can never hope to know England—the real England—and the real English people from a knowledge gained from city life alone. But to be guided through the garden spots of the grand old isle, along hedges and green lanes, through meadow and woodland, and village streets, to visit castles, cottages, and farmhouses, is a journey of delight. The quietude of the pastoral life, so rich in landscape of almost ideal beauty; the towers and battlements of castle hall and donjon keep, lend a weird sadness as their presence recalls the historic past; customs quaint and queer of country folk, all portrayed with charming felicity and a naturalness of expression most fascinating. The author is possessed of a great fund of humor in character portrayal, and this is done with the skill of an artist. The author's versatility is also shown in the many fine illustrations which embellish the volume. The book is printed on heavy paper, and most attractively bound.

[Among English Hedgerows. By Clifton Johnson. With an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. 5½ x 7½. New York: The Macmillan Company.]

"Young April," is as refreshing as its name, and Egerton Castle is to be congratulated on creating such a story in this day of *blasé* realistic literature. The style is easy and good. The situations are strong, and the characters exceedingly well drawn. The boyish young duke, getting away from his tutor's leading strings, with his thirty days of liberty, is a lovable fellow. His adventures during the thirty days, his boyish love for the beautiful Eva Beau-Souire, his more mature passion for the elegant countess, his night trip to the king's hunting lodge, and his subsequent imprisonment, are exciting enough to keep the reader's interest unflagging, while along with it all are restful, happy phases of life of real men and women. Eva Beau-Souire, the ingenuous impulsive girl, as well as the artistic actress and singer, who "mothers" the young duke with no thought of love for him, is as irresistible to the reader as to the boy in the story. While the book is not epigrammatic, many thoughts are expressed in a terse way, that is exceedingly original and forceful.

[Young April. By Egerton Castle. 5 x 7½. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.]

As a delineation of character development, Adele E. Thompson's "Beck's Fortune" is entitled to more than passing recognition. Beck, the heroine, is an orphan dependent upon the begrudged bounty of a miserly old grandfather, living on a lonely farm. Irksome, indeed, is such a life to a bright, impulsive and self-willed girl. At the old man's death Beck inherits his hoardings. Small in amount, though it was, it seemed to her like a great fortune, and with its acquisition she makes pretensions to be a fine lady. Right here is a fine touch of nature, for her efforts are pitifully pathetic, yet having a shade of the ludicrous. She enters a family of culture and refinement, that of Judge Stannard, whose son the heiress chooses as her guardian. It is during her life and training at a typical seminary that the latent nobility of Beck's character becomes

manifest. A delicate humor pervades the book, relieving its more serious side, and the sterling good sense taught will be appreciated by mothers looking for the best reading for their daughters.

[Beck's Fortune. By Adele E. Thompson. With illustrations. 5 x 7½. Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

"For a God Dishonored" is a novel of the class that does not escape the common danger of making the story subordinate to the problem. It is difficult to believe in the woman who marries her cousin in order that she may make use of her resemblance to him to further her own ends. This is the pivot on which the whole story turns. During his long absence from home she usurps his seat in the House of Lords and makes him famous by her eloquence. The complications which arise on his return home are not the least interesting part of the story. It ends when she takes her seat in the House in her proper person, and dies the same day from the effect of long-continued excitement and nervous strain.

[For a God Dishonored. Anon. 5 x 8. 6s. London: John Long.]

The crisp little story "Blix," by Frank Norris, is as guiltless of problem as a story well can be, and has just enough plot to hold it together. Its minor characters are little more than rifts in the background against which we see the two principals. The account of these two, however, the writer of short stories, who, the author tells us, "had begun by an inoculation of the Kipling virus, had suffered an almost fatal attack of Harding Davis, and had even been affected by Maupassant," and the light-hearted, wholesome western girl, nicknamed "Blix," furnish an hour's excellent entertainment.

[Blix. Frank Norris. 5 x 8. \$1.25. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co.]

The authors of "The Carpet Bagger," Opie Read and Frank Pixley, make prefatory announcement that the book is made from a play. This statement can be readily believed from a superficial reading. Whole chapters, intended to portray a perilous period in national life, the South during its reconstruction, consist of insipid by-play and vapid dialogue, which were undoubtedly the chief merits of the stage production. The illustrations are in keeping with the entire book, consisting of posed photographs of the principal characters in the original comedy costumes.

[The Carpet Bagger. By Opie Read and Frank Pixley. 5 x 7½. \$1.00. Chicago: Laird & Lee.]

E. F. Benson in "Mammon & Co." has given us another story of the so-called swell set in London. This seems to be a survival of the particular booth in Vanity Fair in which Becky Sharp enjoyed her brief hour of triumph, where women of good birth smoke cigarettes with the men and both play baccarat for high stakes. Dullness, at least, is not one of the faults of this story. A modern version of Mrs. Malaprop is an especially amusing character.

[Mammon & Co. By E. F. Benson. 4 x 6. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

As a story teller of adventure Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen has acquired some reputation, which is maintained by his latest work, entitled "We Win." In this volume the author recounts (by proxy) the varied experiences, including accidents and striking situations, of a young railroader who at length made his mark as a public benefactor.

[We Win. By Herbert E. Hamblen. 5½ x 8. \$1.50. New York: Doubleday & McClure.]

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

If Sir John Lubbock's list of one hundred of the world's best books were revised, without doubt place would be given to that captivating work, "The Heart of a Boy," written apparently by a pupil in a public school in Italy. There is the subtle touch of the master who has guided the pen-hand of the lad, recounting that never-to-be-forgotten first year at school, its daily routine and the soul-impressions received from tutors and classmates. To read the book is to know Italy. It is a vitascope which reproduces with all the color and life of nature the land of sunshine and song, grand in history, the birthplace of art, yet depressing with the dark shadows falling from towering misery, ignorance and crime. Those who have read this noble work, by Edmondo de Amicis, and their name is legion, will note with genuine pleasure the issue of an edition de luxe by Laird & Lee, the publishers. The text has been carefully perfected, while there have been added a large number of the finest illustrations by famous Italian artists, many of them consisting of full-page half-tone engravings. The edition, appropriate for a holiday gift, presentations, school prizes, etc., is a worthy setting for a literary gem whose scintillations lighten up hidden beauties of life and appeal to all that is pure and ennobling.

[The Heart of a Boy. By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated by Professor G. Mantellini. 6 x 8½. Chicago: Laird & Lee.]

One of the Thousand Islands is an ideal place for a camp, if the testimony of Everett T. Tomlinson in his new book, "Camping on the St. Lawrence," is reliable. This is a story of an outing enjoyed by four boys during the last vacation before their entrance to college. The many incidents of such a life, and the unconscious revelation of character brought about by those incidents are portrayed in a vigorous and entertaining manner. Some of the history of that famous region is effectively introduced, as an interest in it is aroused by various landmarks discovered by the campers.

[Camping on the St. Lawrence. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 5 x 8. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

The "Tales of Languedoc," by Samuel Jacques Brun, of the Leland Stanford University, are sure to prove a source of delight to young readers, at the same time that they thoroughly entertain all lovers of story-telling pure and simple. The author says of them: "The Tales of Languedoc are drawn from a fund of stories, sayings and traditions which came to me by birthright."

• • • I have come to regard them as my heritage of the unwritten language of my native land." A debt of gratitude is due to the author for sharing this rich heritage with the public.

[Tales of Languedoc. By Samuel Jacques Brun. 5½ x 8. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.]

At the time of his death, two years ago, W. T. Adams (Oliver Optic) had published one hundred and seven boys' books. He left unfinished a story which has been completed by Edward Stratemeyer, along the lines indicated by the author's notes. This, the sixth in the Blue and Gray series, appears under the title "An Undivided Union." Stories by this author are habitually clean, vigorous and admirably adapted to the readers for whom they are designed, and the present volume is no exception.

[An Undivided Union. By W. T. Adams (Oliver Optic), completed by Edward Stratemeyer. 5½ x 8. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.]



FROM "THE HEART OF A BOY."

Laird & Lee.

Minerva Thorpe's pretty story, "Two Chums," the story of a boy and his dog, is one that will endear itself to boys. A little waif from the Ardennes forest region, on the French-Belgian frontier, comes to America on an emigrant ship. He reaches the metropolis with a few pennies in his pocket and his dog, a St. Bernard of unusual devotion and sagacity. The adventures of the two in a strange land are told in a bright, natural style, pleasing to young and old alike, for the trials of Pierre and his beloved chum Jock are enlivened with touches of real sentiment. The illustrations are many and in excellent taste.

[Two Chums: The story of a boy and his dog. By Minerva Thorpe. 5½ x 8. \$1.00. Chicago: Laird & Lee.]

"Are You Mortgaged?" is the significant title of the opening chapter in "Helps for Ambitious Boys." The author discusses with keen discrimination the weight of a boy's personal capital in his health, his habits and his ambitions, presenting also, in considerable detail, the arguments for and against a college education. Then follows a discussion of the great trades and professions from which every young man must make his choice, each phase of the subject being enriched with comments from the works of eminent men. The book has a fresh, stimulating quality which makes it very readable, and the emphasis laid upon the essential features of each of the various callings considered, adds to its practical value for any boy or older person who looks to it for advice.

[Helps for Ambitious Boys. William Drysdale. Illustrated. \$1.50. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.]

"We Four Girls," by Mary G. Darling, is the story of a vacation. This one was spent by four school girls in a small New England village. The many incidents of that summer are told in a bright and attractive manner, and the lesson each girl learned grows naturally out of the story and is not unduly emphasized.

[We Four Girls. By Mary G. Darling. 5 x 7½. \$1.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

Mabel Osgood Wright, the author of "Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts," that charming nature-book, has demonstrated in a sequel, "Wabeno, the Magician," that her power of fascination is still in flower. Thousands of children have been the companion of Tommy-Anne and learned with her many secrets of nature, as her childish queries have elicited answers from the trees and rivulets and from animal and vegetable life, they speaking as old Indian spirits. The story is in the garb of fairy lore, and the sweet natural style in which it is told imparts instruction of value to the growing mind as well as to the matured one. Only positive genius could weave such subtle webs of fancy, poetical in warp and woof, yet practical in knowledge. The book is interestingly illustrated and contains a glossary of the many whispering voices of wind and water, of ripening grain and verdant bough.

[Wabeno, the Magician: a sequel to Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 5½ x 8. New York: The Macmillan Company.]



FROM "WABENO, THE MAGICIAN."

The Macmillan Co.

"Character and Conduct: Talks to Young People," is, as the name suggests, a collection of brief addresses on important topics. In this book the author, George M. Steele, D. D., presents valuable truths in a clear and compact form. It should prove helpful not only to young people but to teachers and leaders.

[Character and Conduct: Talks to Young People. By George M. Steele, D. D. 5 x 7½. \$1.00. Cincinnati: Curtis & Jennings. New York: Eaton & Mains.]

RELIGIOUS.

The bible student may have many helps, but he is not likely to secure a more helpful book than that which has been produced by F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury. The title of this work is "Texts Explained, or Helps to Understand the New Testament." Dean Farrar does not write a continuous commentary, but he calls attention to a large number of verses or passages, in order to show their beauty from the exact rendering which a scholar alone can give to the ordinary reader. Greek words are often put into English letters to render the work more widely intelligible. This work may well stand beside the revised version and the authorized version of the scriptures in the library of any person who is an earnest seeker after the truth which the scriptures contain. The style of this work may be indicated by the first paragraph, introducing the commentary on the gospel according to St. Matthew:

"The word 'Gospel' means 'Godspel,' or 'good news.' The three first gospels are called 'Synoptic Gospels,' because they furnish a *conspectus* or 'collective view' of the life of Christ. It may be said, broadly and generally, that St. Matthew wrote in Judea for the Jews; St. Mark for the Romans; St. Luke for the Greeks; St. John for all Christians; also that St. Matthew's is the Gospel of the Past, as seen in its fulfilment; St. Mark's the Gospel of the Present; St. Luke's of the Future; St. John's of Eternity."

[Texts Explained, or Helps to Understand the New Testament. By F. W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S. 5½ x 8. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.]

The growth of the idea that the bible is a whole and not a conglomerate of individual texts has led to the publication of a number of works designed to present the general plan of the bible. One of the best of these is "Bible Study by Periods," by Rev. Henry T. Sell. There is nothing controversial in the book. The comprehensive view set forth will do much to correct misapprehensions by making plain the great epochs, their sequence and meaning.

[Bible Study by Periods. A Series of Twenty-four Historical Bible Studies, from Genesis to Revelations. By Rev. Henry T. Sell, A. M. .60. New York: Fleming H. Revel Company.]

"Christian Science and Other Superstitions" is the striking title of Dr. J. M. Buckley's latest publication. The title is characteristic of the author, and epitomizes the book. Christian Science is a superstition, nothing more, and without any palliation, in the mind of the author. The arguments are hurled at one, in typographical form as well as in substance, as clear cut as blocks of stone.

The work consists of reprints from former

publications of the author, with the addition of the results of his latest investigations of the subject, more particularly in its moral, scientific and legal phases. If there be one thing above all others in which Dr. Buckley takes pride it is in the authenticity of his facts and the accuracy of his quotations, and he is justly gratified that not one fact or quotation in his former works on this subject has been impeached.

As to the relation of the practice of Christian Science and Faith Healing to the civil law, the author argues the entire jurisdiction of the courts, classing the non-use of medicine by "these eccentrics" with the practice of polygamy by the Mormons, as no part of their religion. Physicians are slow to move in the matter lest they be charged with selfish motives, and the clergy lest they seem to interfere with the rights of conscience.

The author's final word is that "where laws sufficient to deal with such cases do not exist, they should be enacted; and where they already exist, be strictly enforced. The sane adult can then pursue his way, the cry of persecution will have no foundation, and the religious cults with which these delusions are connected will increase or decline in proportion to their adaptation to the religious needs of mankind."

[Christian Science and Other Superstitions. By J. M. Buckley, D. D. New York: The Century Company.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Randolph Tucker was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1823. His father, Henry St. George Tucker, was President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and his grandfather, St. George Tucker, was an eminent lawyer and the author of the first commentary on the Constitution of the United States. Thus, in a direct ascending line, the Tucker family were for three generations eminent lawyers, jurists and legal authors. Indeed, the family had taken the Constitution of the United States as its special study from the adoption of that instrument, and until the death of John Randolph Tucker there was always a member of it recognized throughout the entire United States as an authoritative expositor of that instrument.

That the Constitution of the United States should be handed down in this fashion from father to son through three generations, and that the accumulated learning of such distinguished lawyers should come finally into so well qualified a man as John Randolph Tucker, pre-saged well for the book which has now been given to the public. But had Mr. Tucker not had ancestral qualifications for this undertaking, his immense intellectual attainments and the times in which he lived would have qualified him to speak. He was a party to all the great constitutional movements preceding the war between the States, and after that conflict he was looked to by that large section of the country which believed that the Old Constitution had been reformed into a new contract, to say what was left of the old contract and to save for them so much as might be saved of the spirit and purpose of the original paper.

The books have much of the brilliant lecturer about them, and are manifestly a development of Mr. Tucker's lectures upon the Constitution of the United States in Washington and Lee University. But they are more than that. Upon what Schouler calls the "pitiable vacillation" of the Supreme Court in the Legal Tender Cases, and upon the final result of those cases which Mr. Tucker was disposed to call in private a monstrous perversion of the Constitution, there is not in this book heat enough to raise the reader's temperature a half degree, though the entire history of the "emit bills of credit" phrase is placed before him and an argument made against the law as it now stands.

Judicial moderation is similarly shown in dealing with the "income tax" decision which has so busied the defenders of the Supreme Court. The course of the question is traced from *Hyllon vs. United States* down to *Pollock vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company* and the conclusion is, "This decision by a bare majority of the Court, against strong dissent and a large number of precedents, left the question unsettled and undecided."

The significance of this book, however, lies in the fact that Mr. Tucker was a Southern man, and that this is the first systematic treatise on the Constitution written by a great man and a great constitutional lawyer from that point of view. He, however, accepts the result of the war in the spirit of the Supreme Court in *Texas vs. White*, and regards the Constitution as unchanged by that conflict in any particular except as to the right of secession without the consent of the States. The consequence is that this book is discredited by no militant assertions of disputed claims, and is marred by no partisan contentions or provincial ideas. It is a broad and comprehensive treatise upon the whole Constitution, of greatest use, admittedly, to lawyers and students of history, but of interest and importance to that large public which concerns itself with the institutional progress and development of the country.

[The Constitution of the United States. By John Randolph Tucker. Two volumes, octavo. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.]

Those whose knowledge of "Vagabondia," its realm and its citizens, has been gained from a perusal of police court records in the daily papers or from the occasional sight of a hobo at the kitchen door, will find in "Tramping with Tramps," by "Josiah Flynt," a delineation of the various degrees of trampdom which in complexity lacks little of being amazing to the casual reader. He not only tells a story of tramp life with tramps in the open and in their city clubs, but in the recountal gives a store of definite information on this phase of vagabond life which should prove of the greatest value in dealing with the tramp nuisance.

For years "Cigarette," as the writer is known to the brotherhood of wanderers, has lived as a tramp, eaten as a tramp, and as a tramp has been forced to shun work. He thus became accepted as a trustworthy member of the guild, and while he does not always call the average tramp the worst person imaginable, he paints so true a picture of the depth of degradation to which trampdom invariably leads that any bit of romance about hobo life which might have existed in the reader's mind is shattered. The author has tramped through England, Germany and Russia, and his experiences with foreign vagabonds indicates that tramps are much the same the world over.

[Tramping with Tramps. By "Josiah Flynt." 5 x 7 1/2. New York: The Century Company.]

Economic literature has recently had a valuable addition in Carroll D. Wright's last work, "Outline of Practical Sociology." No suggestion is contained in the title of the wide range touched upon, for elaborate treatment is accorded each phase of social growth and progress. The student of social science will find in this work a text-book tending toward an ultra-conservative position. Among the principal themes to which discussion is given are Population, the Family, Labor, Criminology, and Temperance. That Mr. Wright believes the law of heredity governs social development may be inferred from the author's concluding words: "What is the Social Problem? What is the Labor Problem? * * * Can there be any remedy for a continuing struggle. With every new development shall we not find confronting us the great wall



R. H. Russell.

FROM "THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP." BY C. D. GIBSON.

of the imperfection of human nature? If practical sociology is a study of the society of men, it is also a study of man as he shows himself in society. The science and this volume as a contribution to the science, have no reason for existence if they do not help us to adapt our social institutions to mankind as they are made, and equally to do our part to bring about that rise of human character which must be the foundation of social reform."

[Outline of Practical Sociology: With reference to American conditions. By Carroll D. Wright, LL. D., United States Commissioner of Labor. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.]

"The Chautauqua Year Book," selected and edited by Grace Leigh Duncan, has an introduction by Bishop John H. Vincent, written in his happiest vein. This volume has become a companion to many Chautauquans since the first edition was published. The selections for each day of the year appear on separate pages, beginning uniformly with a verse of scripture. The months are separated by pages giving some of the best verses extant. The volume is beautifully bound and will make a good companion-piece to the best of one's table volumes. A view of the Hall in the Grove, at Chautauqua, is used as a frontispiece.

[The Chautauqua Year Book. Edited by Grace Leigh Duncan. 4 x 7. \$1.00. Boston: The Pilgrim Press.]

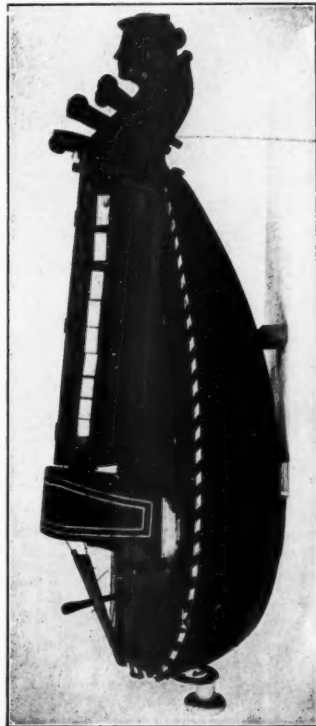
Perhaps less known than the Year Book, but well worthy of attention is "The Sunday School and Chautauqua Booklet, 1900." This calendar of daily reading is also edited by Grace Leigh Duncan. It is a compilation of quotations for each day in the year, selected for their value in relation to the Sunday School lesson

each week. The little booklet contains an inspiring introduction by Dr. A. E. Dunning, Secretary of the International Sunday School Lesson Committee. It also contains a suggestive list of bible readings for every day in the year, and a working outline of the life of Christ, furnished by M. C. Hazard. The Sunday School lessons for a year and a half are to take up the life of Christ chronologically, and a brief bibliography is appended.

[The Sunday School and Chautauqua Booklet. Edited by Grace Leigh Duncan. 4 x 5. .25. Syracuse, N. Y.: Eaton & Mains.]

An attractive little volume just issued by Messrs. Laird & Lee is "Lee's Guide to Paris and Every Day French Conversation." The name is no misnomer, for it is in every sense of the word a guide, and to the prospective visitor to the Exposition in 1900 it will be of practical value. The author has succeeded in eliminating every feature of the average "guide" with its dry and stereotyped features, and has produced what should prove to be a delightful traveling companion. In addition to a vast fund of general information the guide is embellished with twelve half-tone illustrations, twenty-three maps of the city, the official plan of the exposition grounds in colors, and map showing distances to Paris.

[Lee's Guide to Paris and Every Day French Conversation. Compiled by Max Maury, A. B., LL. M. 4 x 6½. Silk cloth, .50; leather, \$1.00. Chicago: Laird & Lee.]



R. H. Russell.

18TH CENTURY HURDY-GURDY.

From "Treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art." By Arthur Hoeber.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK.

- Spanish Literature in the England of the Tudors.** By John Garrett Underhill. 5 x 7½. \$2.00.
- Soldier Rigdale: How he Sailed in the "Mayflower" and How He Served Miles Standish.** By Beulah Marie Dix. 5½ x 8. \$1.50.
- Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire.** By Samuel Dill, M. A. 5½ x 8½. \$2.00.
- The Jingle Book.** By Carolyn Wells. Pictured by Oliver Herford. 5½ x 8. \$1.00.
- The Journal of Theological Studies.** \$1.00.
- Ben Comee: a Tale of Rogers's Rangers.** By M. J. Canavan. 5½ x 8. \$1.50.
- The Last of the Mohicans. A Narrative of 1757.** By James Fenimore Cooper. Edited by W. K. Wickes, M. A. 4½ x 6.
- Browning's Shorter Poems.** Selected and edited by Franklin T. Baker, A. M. 4½ x 6. .25.
- The Revelation of Jesus: A Study of the Primary Sources of Christianity.** By George Holley Gilbert, Ph. D., D. D. 5½ x 8. \$1.25.
- The Favor of Princes.** By Mark Lee Luther. 5 x 7. \$1.50.
- The Listening Child: a Selection From the Stories of English Verse, made for the Youngest Readers and Hearers.** By Lucy W. Thatcher. 5½ x 8.
- A History of New Testament Times in Palestine.** Edited by Shailer Matthews, A. M.
- Via Crucis: A Romance of the Second Crusade.** By Francis Marion Crawford. 5 x 8. \$1.50.
- Encyclopædia Biblica.** Edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M. A., D. D., and J. Sutherland Black, M. A., LL. D. 7½ x 11. Vol. I. \$5.00.
- More Pot-Pourri.** From a Surrey Garden. By Mrs. C. W. Earle. 5½ x 8. \$2.00.
- A History of England.** By Katharine Coman, Ph. B., and Elizabeth Kimball Kendall, M. A. 5½ x 8. \$1.25.
- A First Manual of Composition.** By Edwin Herbert Lewis, Ph. D. 5 x 7½. .60.

LEE & SHEPARD, BOSTON, MASS.

- Told Under the Cherry Trees.** By Grace Le Baron. 5 x 7½. \$1.00.
- Grant Burton, the Runaway.** By Gordon Parker. 5 x 7½. \$1.25.
- To Alaska for Gold.** By Edward Stratemeyer. 5 x 7½. \$1.00.
- The House With Sixty Closets.** By Frank S. Child. 5 x 7½. \$1.25.
- Wee Lucy's Secret.** By Sophie May. 5 x 6½. .75.
- For Love's Sweet Sake.** Selected Poems of Love in all Moods. Edited by G. Hembert Westley. 5 x 7. \$1.50.
- Under Otis in the Philippines.** By Edward Stratemeyer. 5 x 7½. \$1.25.
- Henry in the War, or The Model Volunteer.** By General O. O. Howard, U. S. A. 5 x 7½. \$1.25.
- Ideal Suggestions Through Mental Photography.** By Henry Wood.
- The Political Economy of Natural Law.** By Henry Wood.

DOUBLEDAY & MCCLURE CO., NEW YORK.

- The Kindergarten in a Nutshell.** By Nora Archibald Smith. 4 x 6. .50.
- Our Foes at Home.** By Hugh H. Lusk. 5 x 7½. \$1.00.
- Lay Sermons.** By Howard W. Tilton. 5 x 7½. \$1.00.
- Nancy Hanks: The Story of Abraham Lincoln's Mother.** By Caroline Hanks Hitchcock. 4 x 6½. .50.
- How to Study Shakespeare.** By William H. Fleming. Series II. 4½ x 7. \$1.00.
- (Volumes sent postpaid to any address for examination.)

R. H. RUSSELL, NEW YORK.

- Mother Duck's Children.** 9 x 12. \$1.50.
- In Laughland.** By Hy Mayer. 11 x 14. \$1.75.
- The Three Bears.** By Frank Verbeck. 9½ x 11½. \$1.25.
- The King's Lyrics.** 4½ x 6½. .75.
- Songs of the Shining Way.** By Sarah Noble Ives. 5½ x 7½. \$1.25.
- The Adventure of Lady Ursula.** By Anthony Hope. 6 x 9. \$1.50.
- The Shadow of the Trees.** By Robert Burns Wilson. 5½ x 7½. \$1.50.
- Arizona.** By Augustus Thomas. 5½ x 8½. \$1.25.
- The Little Minister.** Maude Adams Edition. 6½ x 9½. \$2.50.
- An Alphabet.** By William Nicholson. \$1.50.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON.

- Pastels of Men.** By Paul Bourget. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 5 x 7½.
- Bruno.** By Byrd Spilman Dewey. 5 x 7½.
- Saragossa: a Story of Spanish Valor.** Authorized Translation from the Original of B. Perez Galdos. By Minna Caroline Smith. 5½ x 8.
- Behind the Veil.** 4½ x 6½. .75.
- Rob and Kit.** By the author of "Tip-Cat," "Miss Toosey's Mission," "Laddie," etc. 4½ x 7. \$1.00.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

- The Dawn of a New Era.** By Dr. Paul Carus. 5 x 7½. .15.
- History of Modern Philosophy in France.** By Lucien Levy-Bruhl. 6 x 9. \$3.00.
- A First Book in Organic Evolution.** By D. Kerfoot Shute, A. B., M. D. 5½ x 7½. \$2.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

- True Stories of Heroic Lives.** Told for the most part by personal acquaintances and eye witnesses. 5 x 7½. \$1.00.
- A Year's Prayer-Meeting Talks.** By Louis Albert Banks. 5 x 7½. \$1.00.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., PHILADELPHIA.

- Pike and Cutlass: Hero Tales of Our Navy.** By George Gibbs. 5 x 8.
- The Shadow of Quong Lung.** By Dr. C. W. Doyle. 5 x 7½.
- The Fox-Woman.** By John Luther Long. 5 x 7½.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT, NEW YORK.

- Philosophic Nuggets.** By Carlyle, Amiel, Ruskin and Charles Kingsley. 3½ x 5½. Compiled by Jeanne G. Pennington. .40.
- Dorsey, the Young Inventor.** By E. S. Ellis. \$1.25.

R. F. FENNO & CO., NEW YORK.

- The White King of Manoa.** By Joseph Hatton. 5 x 7½. \$1.25.
- Luther Strong: His Wooing and Madness.** By Thomas J. Vivian. 5 x 7½. \$1.25.

EATON & MAINS, NEW YORK; CURTS & JENNINGS, CINCINNATI.

- Sibylline Oracles.** Translated from the Greek into English Blank Verse. By Milton S. Terry. 5½ x 7½. \$2.00.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

- A Dividend to Labor: A Study of Employers' Welfare Institutions.** By Nicholas Paine Gilman. 5 x 8. \$1.50.

DODD, MEAD & CO., NEW YORK.

- A Little Girl in Old Philadelphia.** By Amanda M. Douglas. 5½ x 7½.



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WIT AND HUMOR OF THE SCHOOLROOM.

(PRIZE COMPETITION NO. 4.)

The first competition for CHAUTAUQUAN prizes this year (Competition No. 4) closed on November 1. A prize of ten dollars was offered for the best anecdote, not exceeding two hundred words, illustrating the wit and humor of the school- or classroom. Contributions came from every section of the United States, twenty-four separate states being represented. The extreme points of territory represented in this contest were the states of Maine and Georgia, on the Atlantic coast; Oregon and California, on the Pacific coast; Wisconsin and Texas, in the central part of the country. The award has been made by Ellen G. Reveley, a Supervisor of the Cleveland Public Schools. The following anecdote wins the prize:

"Ransom, Smiley, Smith, J. G., Smith, H. H.,"—and as the professor methodically continued his roll-call, one big burly arm of J. G.'s red sweater slipped helplessly from its resting-place, the back of the seat.

Blair—dubbed "Ex-razor" for his wit—mentally construed the motion, "Scrub practice—bluff or flunk—bluff probably"—for J. G. possessed a ready tongue that helped him into and out of many a scrape.

Sure enough, Smiley was hardly seated when Smith, J. G., could not quite understand the theory of "Soul Transmigration." "Professor, I think I can explain that to Mr. Smith," and, nudging the next fellow, Blair arose.

"Suppose that Mr. Smith dies. His soul passes into a canary bird that twitters and sings to the delight of all listeners. The bird's soul passes into a thistle that ornaments a deserted back yard. A passing donkey devours the thistle, and as I stroke the donkey's long silky ears I say: 'Hullo! Smith, old boy. You aren't changed so much after all.'"

Mr. Smith has never had any more difficulty with the theory.

GRACE A. PAGE.

WILLOUGHBY, O.

Second place in order of excellence is given to the following:

Three culprits stood before their teacher's

desk for sentence; they had been fighting on the playground, that is, the two younger ones had been fighting—the third, a ten-year-old, had been an interested spectator, for the purpose of "seeing fair play," as he expressed it.

Turning to the older boy the teacher said, reproachfully: "You should have stopped them, Willie; they would have listened to you because you are a larger boy."

Willie drew himself up to his full height. Assuming a Napoléonic air which was habitual with him in case of argument, he said: "I couldn't interfere in this case, Miss C.; it would not have been just.—It was an 'eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth!'"

LORENA R. CHAMBERLAIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

We reproduce below a number of other anecdotes submitted in this competition:

The principal of a girls' school was teaching a class in Moral Science, in the days when Moral Science was taught in young ladies' seminaries. He was discoursing on the evils following upon disregard for law, social and moral. Instance: a young man, handsome, eloquent, well-educated, but caring for the opinion of no one, and now—"his bones lie scattered on the shores of Africa." The class's pretty girl, seated next to the reverend gentleman, bent forward, in her interest, and said, engagingly: "Was he a missionary, sir?" The remark was followed by an explosion of laughter.

J. B. ANTHONY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The "special teacher" of music was giving a lesson to a class of third-grade children. The song they were singing was about a river and a "verdant meadow."

"Who will tell me the difference between a river and a canal?" asked the teacher.

A bright little fellow answered: "A river was made by God, a canal was made by man."

"Very good indeed," said the teacher; "I am sure I couldn't do better than that myself."

There was a commotion in one of the front seats, occupied by a young gentleman of

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seven summers. This young man, by the way, aspired to be a lawyer, and his teacher, knowing his love for argument, never doubted his success.

The specialist, not acquainted with this characteristic, immediately fell into the trap, by saying:

"Well, my little man, that is quite true, isn't it?"

"No, thir, I think God made both!"

"And will you be pleased to tell us how you make that out?"

The small boy's eye lighted with triumph. "I should like to know where man would be with his canal, if God hadn't made him to begin with!"

LORENA CHAMBERLAIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

A teacher who had a class of pupils from seven to ten years of age, adopted the plan of giving them each day a bit of current events, and then giving opportunity for making comment on the same. This was during the term of President Cleveland's administration. One day she told them that the President, Mr. Cleveland, had a little baby daughter, Ruth. Charlie, a bright boy of seven or eight, began to smile; his eyes sparkled, his face grew animated, and he raised his hand as high as he could and shook it impatiently, indicating that he wished to speak on the subject. "What is it, Charlie?" said the teacher. "I am thinking," Charlie replied, "what a good joke it would be on old 'Grover' if the baby should grow up a Republican."

AMELIA M. STARKWEATHER.

BASOM, N. Y.

Mr. S., principal of our village school, is a most dignified and scholarly young man, about thirty years of age. He is greatly respected by the pupils of the six departments of his school, for they know him to be kind, yet firm, in the maintenance of order and morals. The other morning as Professor S. was making the rounds of his school premises, he heard little Pat Rafferty using profanity. Collaring the culprit, the professor led him to the high-school room. After the bell had rung, Pat was called to the floor and sternly asked: "How dare you swear

before me!" "Plaze—sir—I—didn't—know—you—wanted—to—swear—first," was the sobbing answer. Needless to say, every pupil in the room laughed immoderately, and Pat was dismissed without further punishment.

MRS. E. H. HATCH.

KIRKLAND, ILL.

It was my custom in teaching a Sunday-school class of bright young boys, ranging in age from eight to about thirteen, to set their wits at work by asking them difficult or perplexing questions. Sometimes their teacher was, however, as greatly surprised by the answers of the boys as they were by the questions. On one occasion we had a temperance lesson, and we were speaking of appetite. Suddenly I said to the boys: "What is thirst, anyway?" Promptly a lad of twelve years replied: "It is an irritation of the pneumo-gastric nerve." And instead of my amusement at the expense of the class, the boys had a good laugh at their teacher.

REV. JAMES W. CAMPBELL.

CORRY, PA.

Place: Lafayette College; time: 1854. R., an honest, innocent German with a decided "brogue," was reading an essay in Dr. Joseph Alden's classroom on the Russo-Turkish Crimean war, in the course of which he said: "*And then der Turkeys came down on der Russians.*" There was a shout of laughter from the class, in which dignified Professor Alden, waving both hands up and down, heartily joined, while poor R. stood with a frightened, puzzled, inquiring look of surprise. After the laughter had measurably ceased and the professor had explained, the reading was resumed, but had proceeded for only a sentence or two when the fact was stated that this *fowl* attack (when the Russians were defeated) had been made shortly before the Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russian squadron at Sinope, *November 30, '53*. A quick-witted student exclaimed, in a loud whisper, "Thanksgiving," when the hilarity became uncontrollable, in the midst of which the now thoroughly demoralized essayist sat down, and the class was dismissed.

G.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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THE NEW CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE MAGAZINE IN ITS PRESENT FORM IS COMMENDED BY ITS READERS.

The material changes in text, typography, illustration and arrangement which greeted CHAUTAUQUAN readers upon receipt of the October number of this magazine were only made after exhaustive deliberation by the new management under which THE CHAUTAUQUAN is now published. While the desirability of the new form was apparent to the publishers, its reception by the readers could only be determined by the verdict expressed after publication. Though feeling assured that a brief time would suffice to justify the radical departure made from existing magazine style, the instant approval manifested through the host of congratulatory letters and press notices received, exceeded all anticipations. It is, therefore, with especial satisfaction that THE CHAUTAUQUAN publishes the following quotations taken at random from hundreds of similar letters and articles now on file in these offices:

I am a graduate of the Class of 1882, and have taken THE CHAUTAUQUAN from the first. Have most of the volumes bound and find them excellent to refer to in the course of reading or study. For several years after graduating, I continued the course of reading with the C. L. S. C. of this place and since have been a member of a literary club. We think the new arrangement and style of the magazine an improvement and expect to enjoy it this year, as before.—*Mabel Hawks, Goshen, Ind.*

I have just cut the leaves of the new CHAUTAUQUAN for October, and what an inviting feast of good things is revealed! The pages seem unfamiliar, but I welcome the changes. Please accept my congratulations for present success and earnest wishes for the future.—*Wm. G. Lightfoot, Canandaigua, N. Y.*

It is now one of the prettiest gotten up magazines on the market.—*A. Reid, New York, N. Y.*

I am pleased to renew my subscription to THE CHAUTAUQUAN. I have read it for years and find it gives me more real instruction and pleasant reading than any other magazine. I simply cannot do without it.—*Mrs. A. W. Young, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.*

Am delighted with the October issue.—*Geo. Tarrant, Granbury, Texas.*

The October number was lately received and I think it superior to any number of the magazine I have ever seen, and have read it for a number of years.—*Mrs. Kate H. Smith, Nashville, Ill.*

Not being now connected with a circle, I did not expect to continue THE CHAUTAUQUAN, but the October number shows such an

improvement in its make-up, as well as in its contents, that I subscribe for a year.—*B. J. Brenton, Jamaica, N. Y.*

I like the arrangement so much better than last year, and believe the course will be more thorough on account of the improved system.—*Miss Edith Davis, Dayton, Ohio.*

The October number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN is an especially fine and live issue.—*Mrs. Murphy Williams, Corsicana, Texas.*

THE CHAUTAUQUAN is better than ever.—*L. M. Hull, Fremont, Ohio.*

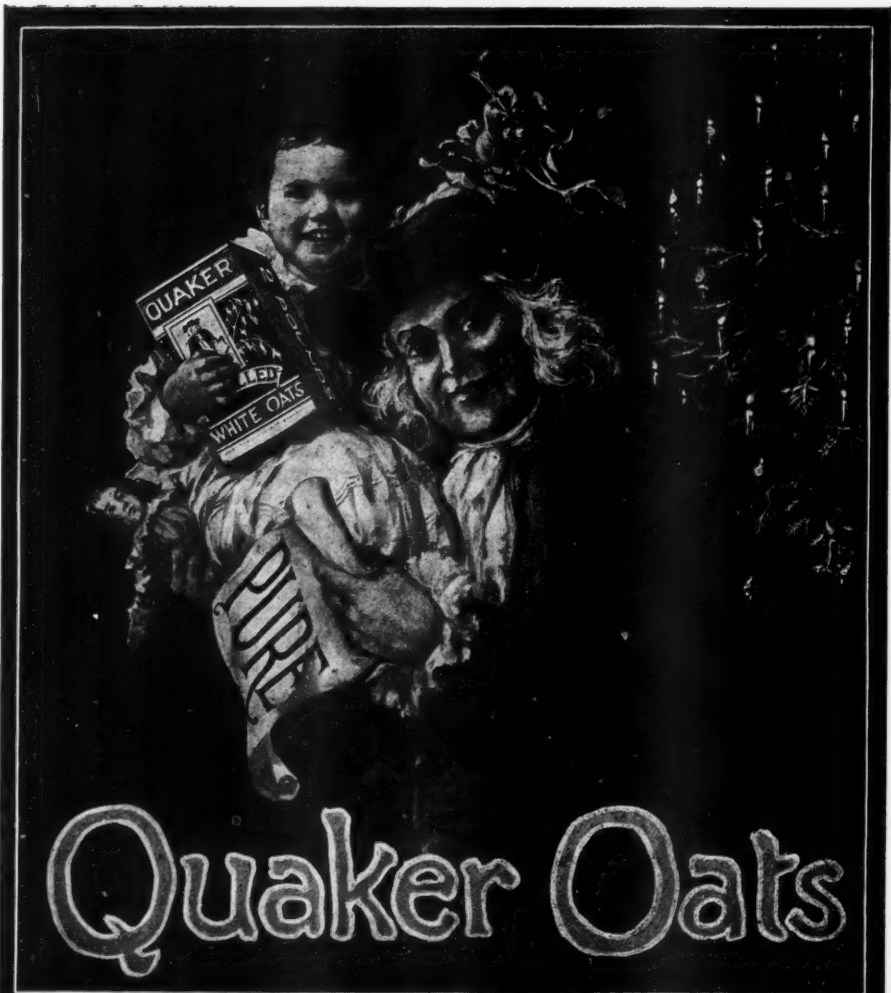
THE CHAUTAUQUAN seems strange in its new form, but it is a vast improvement, in my estimation.—*M. L. Cole, Westboro, Mass.*

I do not know when I have seen a magazine that I felt more of an appetite to read, than the last number of yours.—*Wm. P. L. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.*

I am unable to take the full course this year; my time is so taken up in preparing for an examination, which, if I am successful, will put me in a position for life and a military career. There are some articles in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, however, which I feel I cannot do without reading.—*Carl G. Grill, Wüllets Point, N. Y.*

I thank you for a copy of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, and congratulate you on its admirable appearance. It is thoroughly alive and interesting.—*Frank M. Chapman, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

It seems to be the purpose of the new editor of THE CHAUTAUQUAN to take a wider survey of the world, not ignoring higher politics, than appeared in this magazine under the former management. The departure is a



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good one, and lends added value to the current number. Among the topics discussed by the editor under the general title, "Highways and Byways," are state ownership of railways as an issue in Massachusetts, free university education in Missouri, juvenile courts in Illinois, perpetual copyright law, and literary gossip, with cartoons and comments. It proves an attractive and promising feature. "Topics of the Hour" is another departure of interest and use to the busy reader.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN, under the new management, is assuming a much more practical and popular tone, and its contents are instructive and entertaining to the highest degree. For November it offers a rich feast. Its "Highways and Byways," "Topics of the Hour," "School Children who Govern Themselves," "Christianity and Socialism," the "Expansion of the American People," and many other subjects, are most interestingly discussed by able writers. The November number is full of meat.—*Madison, South Dakota, Daily Leader*.

* * * And now that it is out and there has been time to examine it and decide upon its merits, there is but one verdict, and that is, that all that was predicted for it by its friends has been realized. Outside and in, it is a new magazine, and both in its style, typographically, and its make-up, editorially, including its literary contents, it is a pleasing departure from the old CHAUTAUQUAN. * * * The antique ornamentation of the cover sets the key to the ornamentation of the inside pages, the spread-eagle and the open book serving throughout as substitutes for conventional dashes or tail-pieces of any design adopted by any similar publication. * * * Here is in truth a table of contents worthy any magazine. There remains, however, a considerable amount more of valuable matter,

contained in the department known as "Required Reading for the C. L. S. C.," and this department is really beautifully gotten up. Elegantly printed and finely illustrated, it is provided with profuse marginal notes or references, an index that will be found invaluable to students.—*Erie Despatch*.

For a thoughtful home, THE CHAUTAUQUAN has no peer.—*Memorial Chimes, Quincy, Ill.*

Attractive in every way is this magazine for self-education.—*Zion's Herald, Boston*.

There are many improvements in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, including a new cover, new type, and an increase in the number of pictures.—*Christian Endeavor World*.

With the beginning of Volume XXX., October, 1899, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, official organ of the C. L. S. C., starts upon a new era under circumstances the most favorable in its history. The periodical, "A Magazine for Self-Education," to quote the editor, is now under the direct management of the Departments of Instruction and Home Reading of the C. L. S. C., with the element of private profit in publication removed. In a new dress of type and a general shake-up of distribution, the magazine is vastly improved.

* * * The Chautauqua publications are cheaper this year than ever, but as good as at any time in quality. The course for 1899-1900 is an American one. Next year will be English, followed by French-Greek and German-Roman courses.—*Pittsburg Leader*.

A magazine never made a greater change and at the same time continued to serve the same field as has THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Under the new management it is attractive, thoroughly up to date, and at the same time serves the needs of the wide circle of Chautauquas. We congratulate the new editor and wish THE CHAUTAUQUAN abundant success.—*The Watchword*.

